



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>







BODLEIAN LIBRARY

*The gift of*  
*Miss Emma F. I. Dunston*







13 June 1881

Edw Dunston

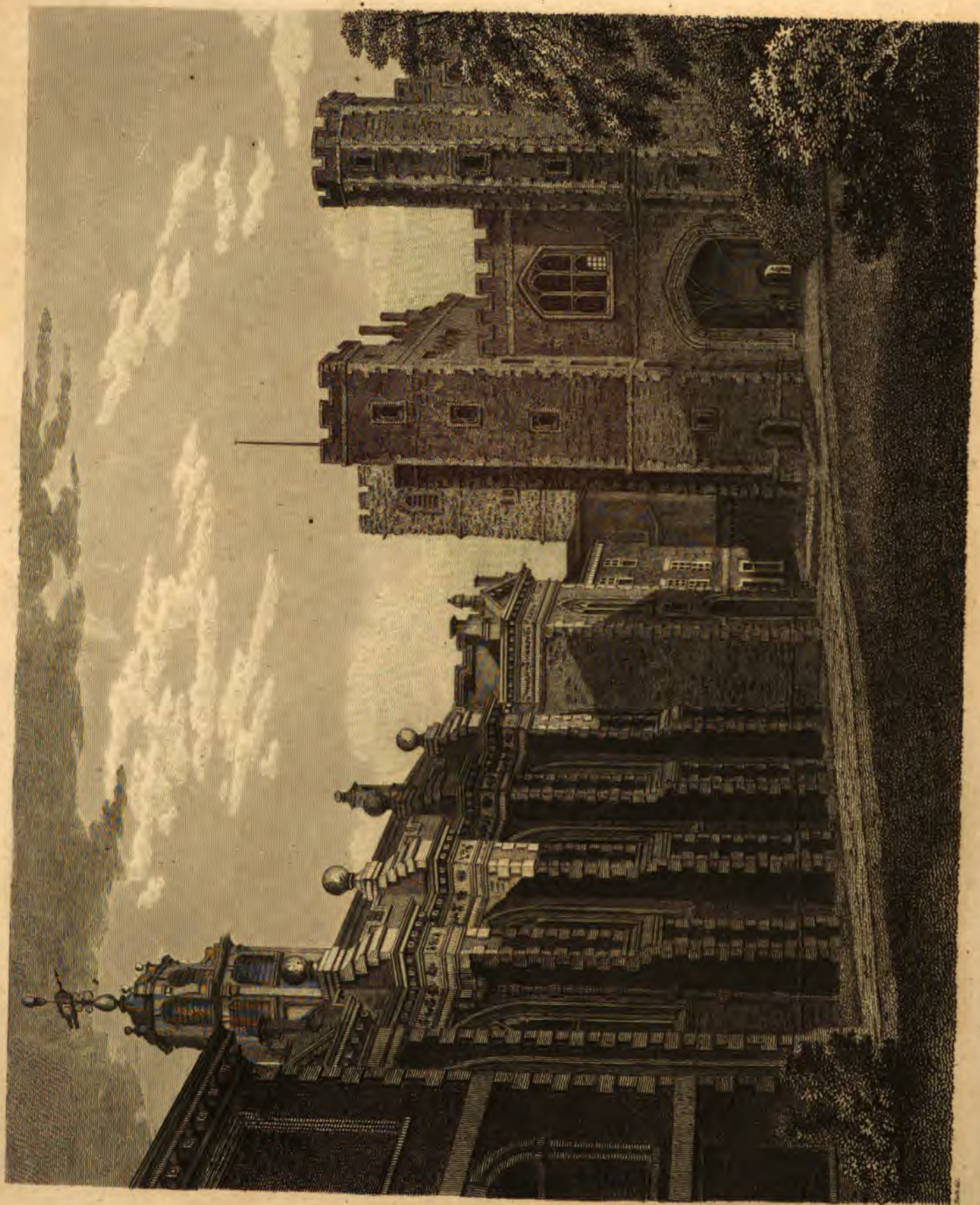
Dunston F89











*The Court Yard with the Hall Gateway & Lambeth Palace.*



**Windsor Palace**  
**Illustrated**  
*(B.V. 1)*  
**SERIES OF VIEWS**  
*Representing its most*  
**Interesting Antiquities**  
*Buildings, Portraits,*  
*Stained Glass,*  
*&c.*



*Windsor Palace from Westminster Bridge.*





A  
CONCISE ACCOUNT,

Historical and Descriptive,

OF  
LAMBETH PALACE.

---

LONDON:

Printed by S. GOSNELL, Little Queen Street,

FOR

W. HERBERT, GLOBE PLACE, LAMBETH;

AND

E. W. BRAYLEY, WILDERNESS ROW, GOSWELL STREET.

1866.





TO THE  
MOST REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,  
DR. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON,

(BY DIVINE PERMISSION)  
LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,  
PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND, AND METROPOLITAN;

**This Work,**  
(ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE ANCIENT AND VENERABLE PALACE OF LAMBETH,)

IS,  
WITH ALL IMAGINABLE RESPECT,  
MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED  
BY  
HIS GRACE'S VERY OBEDIENT  
AND  
OBLIGED SERVANTS,

THE PUBLISHERS.





## *ADVERTISEMENT.*

---

THE high antiquity and dignified character of Lambeth Palace, its frequent mention in history, and the little that is known as to its internal structure and decorations, suggested the utility of a series of prints, in which its most prominent features should be correctly delineated. Letter-press was not intended to be given by the publishers, as existing accounts seemed to render it unnecessary: the propriety of such an addition was, however, afterwards made evident; and the work may now be had, as at first proposed, or in the form of a volume, as shall be most agreeable to the purchaser.

In thus making the letter-press a secondary consideration, it will be seen that the publishers do not conceive it entitled to the honour of an original production. The substance of what is endeavoured to be here concentrated has been before said: such observations as tend to illustrate the subjects of the plates, have, however, been drawn from actual and repeated inspection, and their fidelity may be depended upon. They can speak with the same confidence of the plates themselves, every drawing for which was made under the direction of W. Herbert, and by him in company with the artist



compared on the spot, and the engravings in their progress watched with similar attention. This has occasioned a delay neither agreeable to their wishes nor their interest ; but as the publication has most certainly benefited by it, they on that ground their claim to the indulgence of their subscribers.

*April 2, 1866.*

A  
CONCISE ACCOUNT  
OF  
LAMBETH PALACE,  
&c.

---

THE name of Lambeth is Saxon, and variously written, as *Lambhyde*, *Lamhythe*, *Lamhyt*, *Lamyte*, or *Lamhithe*. It is also called in ancient writings, *Lamhee*, *Lameth*, *Lamhei*, *Lamhed*, and *Lamhethe*, which, according to Camden, signifies *Portus sive navium statio lutea*, viz. a dirty station (A).

(A) The etymology of Lambeth, though sanctioned by the authority of Leland and Camden, did not satisfy Dr. Ducarel, who preferred a derivation from the Saxon words, *lamb*, a lamb, and *hyd*, a harbour; to which, Mr. Lysons remarks, the greatest objection is, "that it has no meaning." Dr. Ducarel, it is supposed, might adopt his opinion from Maitland, who says, "Lambeth, according to a certain antiquary, implies *Lamehithe*, i. e. a dirty situation or haven; but this seems to be a forced construction, seeing no part of the river Thames less deserves the appellation of *Lamehithe* than this;" and he for this reason declares himself to be of opinion, "that it may more reasonably be called *Lamb's Haven*, and have been so denominated of the owner thereof."—It is strange that Maitland should not have recollected how inconsistent his notion was with what he had previously acknowledged, viz. that before the embanking of the Thames, St. George's Fields must have been under water every high tide; nay, that part of them were under water not an age ago, and that therefore it must have been a dirty and unhealthy situation, arising from the stagnated waters.—*Addenda* to Hist. of Lambeth.

It appears to have been a manor in very early times, probably a *royal* one; for the Saxon kings had a mansion here (it is supposed in that part of the parish now called Kennington), where they occasionally dwelt; and ancient historians inform us, that here the great Hardicanute died in 1042, amidst the jollity of a wedding dinner, held at the marriage of *Toni*, or *Tuvi Prudan*, a noble Dane, with *Gytha*, the daughter of Osgod Clapa. The king's sudden death at this banquet has been attributed to poison; but the more general opinion is, that he died of intemperance, and that the festival called *Hog's Tide*, or *Hock Wednesday*, was kept for centuries afterwards in commemoration of this event, and of the consequent delivery of the kingdom from the Danish yoke.

After the death of Edward the Confessor, Harold, the son of earl Godwyn, is said to have snatched without any formality, the crown of this realm, and to have put it on his head, with his own hands, at Lambhythe (A).

About this period Lambeth constituted part of the estate of Goda, wife to Walter earl of Mantes, and sister to king Edward the Confessor; which lady marrying to her second husband, Eustace earl of Bologne, that nobleman bestowed it on the see of Rochester, reserving to himself the right of patronage to the church. William the Conqueror, on his attaining the crown, seized the manor to his own use, and gave part of the lands to his brother Odo bishop of Bayeux, but afterwards restored the whole to its former owners. It is thus described in the Domesday Survey :

(A) Malmesbury.



In Brixistane Hundred :

*Terra Æcclie de Lanchei.*

“ The manor of St. Mary is what is called Lanchei. It was held by the countess Goda, sister to king Edward (the Confessor—), and was then rated for ten hides, now for two hides and a half. The arable is twelve carucates. In demesne there are two carucates and twelve villains, and twenty-six bordars, having four carucates. Here is a church and nineteen burgesses in London, who pay a rent of thirty-six shillings; and here are three servants and sixteen acres of meadow; wood to feed three hogs. In the time of king Edward (the Confessor), and afterwards, it was valued at ten pounds, now at eleven pounds. The bishop of Bayeux holds within this manor a certain parcel of arable land, which before and after the death of Goda belonged to this church.”

William Rufus confirmed to the see of Rochester the grant made by his father of this manor in almost the same words, about which time its revenues, or some part of them, appear to have been appropriated to the maintenance of the monks (A). The charter of Gundulph bishop of Rochester, gives, amongst other articles, to the monks of St. Andrew, at Rochester, one thousand lampreys out of *Lamhea*, to their use. His successor, Ernulph, ordained, that *Lamhert* should furnish one salmon to the convent.

In the reign of Stephen, a dispute arose between bishop Ascelin and the above convent respecting the right of the latter to the churches of Lambeth and Hedenham, which was adjusted by

(A) Ad victum monachorum. Reg. Roff. 3.

Imarus, bishop of Tusculum, and apostolic legate. The monks pleaded the royal grant of the former church for their maintenance, and the bishop being unable to bring any proof to the contrary, it was determined in their favour, and the decree afterwards confirmed by archbishop Theobald and bishop Walter, by archbishop Richard and Baldwin, and by king Henry the Second.

In 1189 Gilbert de Glanville, bishop of Rochester, by an agreement between himself and Baldwin archbishop of Canterbury, at the desire of Richard I. gave up part of his court (*curia*) at Lambeth on the Thames, for the archbishop and his successors in that see, to build on, "and also out of the court, twenty-four acres and one perch of his demesne, and the service of four acres of land at Hawise on the Thames, to build a church in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, and apartments for the canons there attending, saving to the monks their right to the parish church of Lambeth in men and lands, and parishioners and tithes, and all offerings without the limits of our court, and the lands of our canons, and reserving the ditches round the court and garden, to let the water into the mill. The archbishops and their servants, and the canons and their servants, not to use, take, or hold, by gift, or purchase, exchange, bequest, hire, mortgage, loan, or any other method, out of the said demesne lands of the said monks or their men beyond the said building, without the consent of the bishop and convent of Rochester. In exchange the archbishop gave up for the demesne of the said manor of Lambeth, a sheep-walk in the island of *Gren*, and all appurtenances in marsh-land, corn, &c. &c. then held by John, son of Eilgar, at

the yearly rent of sixty shillings, and other services for ever: and further to augment this exchange, they (the monks of Rochester) granted that the services in three sheep-walks, then held of them in said island, should be paid by the hands of the said monks, and the tenants to be answerable to said monks (A)."

Eight years after the making of this agreement Lambeth became the sole property of the see of Canterbury by exchange transacted between the above bishop Glanville and the archbishop Hubert Walter; Glanville reserving out of the exchange only a small piece of land sufficient to erect a mansion for the bishops of Rochester whenever they came to attend parliament (B).

It had been the design of archbishop Hubert to have erected at Lambeth a college of secular monks independent of those of Canterbury; a plan which originated with archbishop Baldwin, who intended it to have been built at Hackington, near Canterbury: but such a jealousy did these holy men conceive at the thought of a rival house so near to their own, and which they rightly judged was meant to humble the whole order of monks, and prevent their interfering in the civil and ecclesiastical constitu-

(A) Nichols's Hist. Lamb. p. 7.

(B) This was for several ages afterwards called Rochester Place, and formed a sort of town residence for the bishops of that see. In 1357 John de Shepey built Stangate Stairs for the convenience of himself and retinue to cross over into Westminster, and died there in 1360. Fisher and Hilsley were the last bishops of Rochester who inhabited this place; after their deaths it fell into the hands of Henry the Eighth, who exchanged it with Aldridge bishop of Carlisle, for certain houses in the Strand, when its name was changed to that of Carlisle House. The small houses on its site still belong to that see.



tions of the kingdom, that, by their interest with the pope, the project was for the present laid aside. It was afterwards resumed by Hubert Walter, who thought the removal of the college to this distant manor could not possibly excite the fears of the monks; but the latter, tenacious of their newly-assumed right of electing their archbishops, obtained a bull from the pope in their favour, and such humiliating terms prescribed to Hubert, that from thence he entirely desisted from the design. Lambeth, however, was advantaged by this dispute, which procured it the honour of being made the residence of the primates.

With an exception to Becket, there are, it is supposed, traces of some public act done in this house by every archbishop from the time the monks of Rochester became possessed of it till its alienation (A); for though in some cases the name only of Lambeth is mentioned, yet it is so explicitly averred in others that the archbishops were at the manor-house there, that it may be presumed this was even then their regular inn.

Archbishop Anselm ordained Sampson, bishop elect of Worcester, both deacon and priest, together with the bishop of Here-

(A) While the manor of Lambeth was in the Rochester priory, the bishops of that see were accommodated with a lodging in the manor-house as often as their business called them to London, and they were accustomed to receive from the demesne divers articles of provision. In compensation for these allowances, a yearly pension of five marks was granted to them in perpetuity payable out of the rectory of Lambeth, and ground was assigned to bishop Gilbert de Glanville, whereon he built a house for himself and his successors. The ground is marked in the deed as being near the church of the blessed Stephen, and Thomas, towards the east; and when conveyed to the bishop, there were upon it some of the dilapidated edifices of the dissolved college.

ford, in 1096, at Lambeth. The next year he ordained Hugh, abbot of St. Austin, at Lambeth, in the chapel of the church of Rochester, where the archbishop then lodged (A). He likewise presided in 1100 at the council held at Lambeth, which announced the legality of the intended marriage of king Henry I. with Matilda, the daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland.

Richard, called by Malmsbury, clerk of the signet, was consecrated bishop of Hereford, at Lambeth, by archbishop Ralph, Jan. 16, 1120 (B); and April 12, 1125, Jeffridus abbot of Glastonbury, was ordained bishop of Chester, at the same place, by his successor Corboyl (C).

In 1143 (9 Steph.) archbishop Theobald consecrated Gilbert bishop of St. Asaph, at Lambeth, his assistants being Robert bishop of London, and Ascelin bishop of Rochester (D). The succeeding archbishop, Richard, consecrated afterwards, in the year 1174, Robert Foliot bishop of Hereford, in the chapel at Lambeth, according to Diceto; though Gervasius, in his Chronicle, says the consecration took place in the church of Canterbury.

(A) This chapel appears to have been richly and elegantly furnished by the countess Goda, it being recorded of Ralph (brother of Ansfrid the sheriff), who was the first steward of the manor, that he never went to Rochester without carrying to his priory some of the ornaments that had belonged to their noble benefactress.—*Registrum Roffense*.

(B) *Regis capellanus, electus est apud Windesor, Jan. 7, una cum Roberto. episc. Covent. et consecratus ab archiepiscopo Cantuar. astantibus London. Lincoln. Roff. Meneven. et Glamorg. episcopis. (Eadmer, l. 6. p. 137. Hoved. f. 273.)*

(C) *Nominatus est à rege, A. 1125 (M. Par. p. 58); et consecratus à Gulielmo archiepiscopo Cantuar. apud Lametham. (Florent.)*

(D) *Gerv. Chron. col. 1359.*

In the year 1189 (Dec. 31) Richard Nigell was consecrated bishop of London, at Lambeth, by archbishop Baldwin (A). The same day and at the same place the celebrated William Longchamp, chancellor of England, was ordained bishop of the vacant see of Ely, to which he had been elected about two months before (B). Besides the foregoing archbishops, it is probable that Becket also consecrated at Lambeth; for though we have no existing accounts of his being there, yet on the vacancy of the see of Canterbury by his death, the suffragan bishops, in pursuance of the order of Richard de Luci, assembled at that place; and, if not unanimously, they at least with one voice made choice of Roger abbot of Bec, to be his successor; but he would not accept the trust.

After the alienation of the manor to the see of Canterbury, Lambeth appears to have become the fixed dwelling-place of the archbishops; a number of their acts, from that period to the present time, may be regularly traced.

Walter and Langton successively lived at the manor-house at Lambeth: the latter *repaired* it, as well as the palace at Canterbury. His residence here is proved by some public acts in 1209.

John de Chishul, dean of St. Paul's, keeper of the great seal, and afterwards chancellor of England, was consecrated bishop of

(A) Ricardus Eliensis, canonicus Londoniensis, archidiaconus Eliensis nominatus est in generali conventu apud Pipewell, Sept. 15, 1189. (*Diceto*, p. 648.) Consecr. apud Lametham, Dec. 31, à Baldwino archiepiscopo. Justiciarius regis renunciatus est annis 1179 et 1196.

(B) Electus apud Pipewell, Sept. 15, 1189. (*Diceto Ymagin.*) Consecratus Lamethæ, Dec. 31, una cum Richardo Lond. (*Id.* et *Monach. Eliens.* necnon *Lib. Eliens. Baker*, &c.)



London, by Robert Kilwarby, "in *majori capella* apud Lambeth die Dominica proxime post Festum D. Marci, 1274 (A)." In the year 1338, Richard Bintworth, canon of St. Paul's, was consecrated bishop of the same see, the ceremony being performed by the bishop of Chester, assisted by the bishops of Rochester, Coventry, and Salisbury, and the archbishop of Dublin (B).

Anno 1350, Reginald Brian was consecrated bishop of St. David's, in the chapel at Lambeth, by the archbishop Walter Reynold.

Oct. 10, 1367, William of Wykeham was consecrated bishop of Winchester in St. Paul's cathedral; but Simon de Langham kept the consecration feast at Lambeth with the greatest magnificence.

Anno 1408, in the account given of the convocation assembled by archbishop Arundell in St. Paul's cathedral in June and July, it is related, that, after the session of July 26, the bishops, abbots, priors, chancellors of the two universities, doctors of divinity and laws, deans, deacons, archdeacons, and other venerable persons eminent in every branch of literature, to a number not easily to be computed, were entertained with elegance, and with great profusion of viands, by the archbishop in his manor of Lambeth: *In omni epularum abundantia, in manerio suo, lautissime conviviavit.*

(A) *Archiv. Eccles. Cantuar.*

(B) *Gul. Dene. p. 374. Registr. Cran. b. Electus adhuc, constitutus est cancellarius et m. sigilli custos 6 Jul. Claus. E. 3. p. 2. m. 23. in dorso. Quo tandem mortuo liberatum est custodi rotul. cancella, et aliis commissionarius custodiendum 8 Dec. 1339. Claus. 13 E. 3. p. 3. m. 11. in dorso.*

Dec. 20, 1443 (22 Hen. VI.), Thomas Bouchier, afterwards cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, was by the pope's bull (dated the 15th of the preceding September) translated from the see of Worcester to that of Ely, and accepted the spiritualities of the same see at Lambeth, from archbishop Stafford, the 28th of February following. Nov. 14, 1445, Adam Molins, dean of Salisbury, was consecrated bishop of Chester at the same place, by the last-named archbishop (A). And in the same year Walter Hart received consecration there on his election to the bishopric of Norwich (B).

An. 1446, October 21, archbishop Stafford held at Lambeth a convocation of all the prelates in London, to deliberate about the payment of a tenth imposed by the pope. The king's prohibition was offered as a plea for not agreeing to this demand. In 1481 the bull of pope Innocent IV. against the rebellious subjects of king Henry VII. was exhibited to archbishop Morton in a certain inner chamber within the *manor* of Lambeth.

In 1533, May 28, archbishop Cranmer confirmed at Lambeth the marriage of king Henry VIII. with the lady Anne Boleyn. And three years afterwards the same prelate being judicially seated in a certain low chapel within his house at Lambeth (*in quodam*

(A) Provisus 8 Kal. Oct. et consecratus Lamethæ à Joanne Archiep. 30 Nov. 1445. *Regr. Staff.* f. 20. Tempor. restituta, Dec. 1. *Pat.* 24 H. 6. m. 24.

(B) Custodiam habet temporalium 10. Jan. 2. *Pat.* 24 H. 6. m. 31. Restituta sunt 26. Feb. 1. *Pat.* 24 H. 6. m. 16. Provisus à papa, Jan. 14, 1445. Consecratus est Lamethæ, professionem fecit et accepit spiritualia penultimo Febr. *Registr. Stafford.* f. 21.

*basso sacello infra ædes nostras infra Lamethith*), by a definitive sentence annulled the marriage between the same parties, the queen, in order to avoid the sentence of burning, having confessed to the archbishop some just and lawful impediments to her marriage with the king.

A little before the latter event, viz. in 1534 (April 13), the commissioners sat at Lambeth to administer the oath of succession to the crown, upon the heirs of the same queen Anne, to the clergy, and chiefly those of London that had not yet sworn; who all took it, not one excepted. And a certain doctor, vicar of Croydon, that it seems made some difficulty before, went up with the rest; of whom sir Thomas More, who then stood by, made an observation how, as he passed, he went to my lord's buttery-hatch, and called for drink, and drank *valdè familiariter*; whether, says he, sarcastically, it were for gladness or dryness, or *quod ille notus erat pontifici*. Sir Thomas (the only layman at this meeting) had been conveyed hither from the Tower on that day, together with bishop Fisher, to have this oath tendered to them; who being separately called, refused (A).

In 1537 the archbishops and bishops, by virtue of the royal commission, held various meetings at Lambeth palace, to devise the "Godly and pious Disposition of a Christian Man," usually styled, from the composers of it, "The Bishops' Book;" but were obliged to separate on account of the plague then raging at Lambeth, and persons dying even at the palace-gate.

(A) Denne's Addenda to History of Lambeth.



In the rout of the Scots army, November 25, 1542, the earl of Cassils, who was one of the many persons taken prisoners, was sent to Lambeth palace, and was kept on his parole. Archbishop Cranmer studied to free him from the errors of popery, and was so successful, that this nobleman became afterwards a great promoter of the reformation in his own country. (Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, vol. i. p. 305.)

Various particulars respecting cardinal Pole are noticed as having happened here, by Strype, Burnet, and other authors. In 1554, on his arrival from the continent, having presented himself at court, he went from thence into his barge to his palace at Lambeth, lately archbishop Cranmer's; and here he soon after summoned the bishops and inferior clergy, then assembled in convocation, to come to him to be absolved from all their perjuries, schisms, and heresies. The following month all the bishops went to Lambeth to receive the cardinal's blessing and directions.

Archbishop Parker in the succeeding reign held several public meetings at this palace for the transaction of business; and in 1575 his successor, Grindal, made a grand public entertainment at the same, which was attended by great numbers of the nobility and gentry. In 1588, archbishop Whitgift being so ill that he could not, without danger of his life, meet the convocation at Westminster abbey, it was adjourned to Lambeth palace. October 9, 1610, in pursuance of the king's letters patent, archbishop Bancroft issued a prescript from his manor of Lambeth, for consecrating three bishops of Scotland who were then resident in England.

Archbishop Abbot held, with his majesty's commissioners, many meetings at Lambeth for the trial of ecclesiastical causes (A), and in 1622 sat with the bishops of Winchester, Durham, Lincoln, and several privy-counsellors, to inquire into the offences imputed to Anthony de Dominis, archbishop of Spalatro, who appearing personally, was, after a recapitulation of his many misdemeanors, in a long Latin oration, commanded by the archbishop in his majesty's name to quit the kingdom within twenty days, and at his peril never to return again.

To the foregoing public acts, chiefly relating to ecclesiastical affairs, and all tending to prove the residence of the archbishops at Lambeth palace, might be added the various other historical circumstances by which it has been distinguished ; but which we will for the present omit, and direct our attention more immediately to the building itself, and the successive improvements it has undergone.

(A) Complaining of the charges to which he was subject from the high commission court's being held at Lambeth palace, he thus expresses himself in his narrative : " I think it may be justified by my officers upon oath, that since I was archbishop this thing alone has cost me out of my private estate one thousand pound and a half, and if I did say two thousand, it were not much amiss, besides all my trouble of my servants, who neither directly nor indirectly gained 5*l.* by it in a whole year, but only travel and pains for their master's honour, and of that they had enough, my houses being like a great hostry every Thursday in the term, and for my expenses no man giving so much as thanks."

" At the opening of the commission for the loan, when, after some trial in Middlesex, the sitting was for Surrey, in my house at Lambeth, and the lords were there assembled with the justices of the whole county, I gave them entertainment in no mean fashion ; and I sate with them, albeit I said nothing, for the confusion was such I knew not what to make of it."—Whitelock's Memorials, vol. i. 452, 455.

Of the original palace of Lambeth there is no account or description; there is every reason to suppose that it occupied the present site (A); and some parts of the building, now standing, are evidently of great antiquity, though it may be venturous to determine that any part of the Saxon fabric of the countess Goda is still subsisting. Dr. Ducarel was of opinion that it might be little better than a common dwelling; but as it was the place of residence of

(A) On a late trial (by which Lambeth palace was adjudged to be *extra-parochial* \*), it was urged by some of the counsel, that a *religious edifice* had formerly occupied the site of the palace: this however is a mistake; for, until its alienation to the see of Canterbury, it was attached to the priory at Rochester, and was occasionally inhabited by one of the monks, who, as bailiff or steward, had the superintendence of the farm; and as such, it was not entitled to all the immunities annexed to the precincts of the convent to which it appertained.

A religious house certainly existed hereabouts, the same being mentioned to be placed within the area or tract of ground in a deed dated in 1197. But that this chapel and area were situated not less than a quarter of a mile from Lambeth palace, may be satisfactorily proved by an examination of an authentic conveyance in the Cotton library, which followed the first exchange made between the archbishop of Canterbury and the Rochester monks in 1189. This deed was executed after Baldwin had been compelled by the pope to demolish the chapel and college he had erected near Canterbury: for being determined to pursue his plan at Lambeth (as before noticed), he, at the instance and request of the king, procured from the monks of St. Andrew at Rochester ground on which he might erect a house for himself and successors, and likewise edifices for the prior and the canons of his college. In the deed the site for the intended archiepiscopal mansion is described to be a part of the *court* of the grantors, as marked by certain bounds; and twenty-four acres and one perch of their demesne lands, *without* the court, were granted for building a church in honour of bishop Thomas the Martyr, and for constructing habitations for the canons who were to serve therein.

\* See the particulars of the trial in Dr. Ducarel's Hist. of the Palace.

a king's sister, it is most probable that it was an habitation suitable to a person of her exalted rank.

Whether this was the building said to have been repaired afterwards by archbishops Langton and Hubert, is unknown: the palace after their time, however, seems to have been neglected and to have become ruinous, and so remained until Boniface, in 1216, as an expiation for his outrageous behaviour to the prior of St. Bartholomew the Great in Smithfield (A), obtained a bull from pope Urban IV. (amongst other things) to repair his houses at *Lamhie*, or to build new ones: from which circumstance he is generally supposed to have been the first founder of the present palace (B).

It was gradually enlarged and improved by his successors in the see, and some years afterwards had risen to be an extensive and

(A) Vide Matt. Paris, and Stowe's Survey of London.

(B) The Doctor (Ducarel) is for giving archbishop Boniface the credit of being the first founder of the present palace, but it appears upon very insufficient grounds. In the papal grant to Boniface of a portion of the offerings at Becket's shrine, it seems to be suggested that forty years past the archbishops had expended money in repairing and improving the house, though there is an expression which likewise implies that the debts contracted by these works were not discharged. This was notoriously the case respecting the great hall of the palace at Canterbury, as Boniface, writes Somner (*Antiq. of Canterbury*, p. 128), was wont to boast, "*My predecessors built the hall at a great expense. They did well indeed; but they laid out no money about this building, except what they borrowed: I seem, indeed, to be truly the builder of this hall, because I paid their debts.*" One view of the papal grant might be to enable Boniface to clear off incumbrances at Lambeth. There is indeed an allowance to this archbishop to rebuild the house upon the same, or upon a more convenient spot; but there is no evidence of his availing himself of this permission; nor, considering the subsequent incidents of his life, is it likely that he ever engaged in such a work.—*Dent's Additions to Hist. of Lambeth.*



magnificent pile, as may be judged from the *computus ballivorum*, or steward's accounts, in the time of archbishop Reynolds (1321, 15 Ed. II.), where the following names of rooms, &c. are found: "The great chapel, almonry, my lord's chamber, chamber near the *hall*, wardrobe near the chapel, another wardrobe, kitchen, bake-house, great gate at entrance; as also the poultry-room, the wharf mill near the postern, *wallium super Tamisiam*," &c.

Archbishop Chichele was a very great builder and repairer here in the years 1424, 1425, 1429, 1431, 1434, and 1435; when he expended on the palace, as appears by his steward's accounts, great sums of money. He erected that large portion of the palace called the Lollards' Tower, and either repaired or rebuilt the great hall, besides making many other alterations and improvements. The increased extent of the building, in his time, appears from the following enumeration of places: "The great chamber, the little chamber, study, parlour or *prolocutorium*, great hall or porch, steward's chamber, steward of the household's chamber, auditor's chamber, registry, register's chamber, guard chamber (*camera armigerorum*), the archbishop's oratory, the great oratory (this could not be the chapel which is mentioned lower down), clerk of the kitchen's apartment, cook's room, chandry, ewry (adjoining to the chapel), storehouse, pantry, larder, fountain or aqueduct in the kitchen, great cloister, little ditto;" besides other meaner apartments. A rabbit-garden is also mentioned.

John Stafford, who succeeded Chichele in 1443, is generally thought to have built the stables which adjoin the palace, from the

great resemblance, in the brick-work, to the east and west sides of Croydon palace, known to have been founded by that prelate: cardinal archbishop Morton, about forty years afterwards, erected the present magnificent gateway on the site of the ancient one, which was decayed.

Archbishop Cranmer was the founder of the large apartment called the steward's parlour; the gallery was built during the short primacy of Pole, who is supposed likewise to have erected the remainder of the long pile of brick building adjoining to it.

The succeeding additions appear to have been unimportant until the time of archbishop Bancroft, who claims the honour of having founded the fine and extensive library, and the servants' hall. The former was begun in the year 1610, and at the founder's death the whole of the books therein were left to the use of his successors for ever. Archbishop Abbot bequeathed to it a great part of his books, distinguished by the mark G. C. in the same unlimited manner. The chapel was repaired and decorated by archbishop Laud.

After the civil wars, and in the time of the Commonwealth, when fanatical was united with political fury, it was found that every building devoted to piety had suffered more than they had done in all the rage of family contest. The fine works of art, and the sacred memorials of the dead, were, except in a few instances, sacrificed to puritanical barbarism, or to sacrilegious plunder.

Lambeth house (A) fell to the share of the miscreant regicides Scott and Hardyng, who pulled down the noble hall, the work of Chicheley, and sold the materials for their own profit. The chapel they turned into a dancing-room; and because the tomb of the venerable archbishop Parker "stared them in the face, and checked their mirth, it was broken to pieces, his bones dug up by Hardyng, to whose share this part of the palace fell; and opening the leaden coffin, and cutting away the cerecloths, of which there were many folds, the flesh seemed very fresh. The corpse thus stripped was conveyed into the outhouse for poultry and dung, and buried among the offal; but upon the restoration of king Charles, that wretch Hardyng was forced to discover where it was: whereupon the archbishop had him honourably re-interred in the same chapel near the steps of the altar (B)."

The palace had for some time previous to this been made a

(A) *Lambeth house*, and the *manor of Lambeth*, seem to have been the usual names by which the archbishops distinguished this residence, and not by the modern title of *palace*, of which many examples are given in their letters. *Palace* appears to have been a term appropriated to the mansion of the bishop, in the *city that gave name to the see*. This distinction is plainly marked by Bonner, bishop of London\*, and by the executors of archbishop Grindal, in the reasons offered why they ought not to pay the heavy dilapidations demanded by archbishop Whitgift: not but that most of their *manerial* houses, whilst inhabited by the prelates, might be entitled to the greater part, if not all the privileges annexed to their episcopal palaces.—*Addenda* to Hist. of Lambeth.

(B) Dart's *Antiquities of Cant.*

\* Given at my house at Fulham, July 25, 1549. Wilkins, iv. p. 36. Dated at the bishop's palace of London, Oct. 25, 1554. Ibid. p. 108.

prison for the royalists. Guy Carleton, dean of Carlisle, was one of the persons committed to it; but he fortunately escaped beyond sea. And bishop Kennet says, that of near one hundred ministers from the west of England, who were imprisoned at Lambeth, almost all died of a pestilential fever.

Archbishop Juxon, on the restoration, found the residence of his predecessors a heap of ruins. His piety rebuilt a greater part than could have been expected from the short time he enjoyed the primacy. He refounded the great hall on the ancient model, a fine noble fabric yet standing; and on this occasion gave a magnificent entertainment. The archbishop, with his particular friends, sat at the high table: the steward, with the servants, who were gentry of the better rank, sat at the table on the right-hand side: the almoner, the clergy, and others, occupied the table on the left. None but nobility or privy-counsellors were admitted to the table of the archbishop. The bishops themselves sat at the almoner's: the other guests at the steward's (A).

Respecting the later improvements of this venerable pile, we shall speak in describing the buildings themselves. Many additions were made by the late amiable and worthy primate; particularly to the great gallery (which is near 90 feet long by 15 feet 9 inches broad) has lately been added a bow-window. An opening has likewise been made towards the river by cutting down a few trees, which admits a most beautiful view of the water, part of the bridge, of the venerable abbey, and of the cathedral of St. Paul.

(A) Pennant's London.



In point of architecture, the present palace of Lambeth exhibits a motley appearance, convenience and accommodation having been studied in its various alterations and improvements, rather than uniformity of style; taken as a whole, however, its effect is highly venerable and imposing; particularly when viewed from the opposite banks of the Thames, or the adjacent bridge of Westminster, where the ancient parts are principally conspicuous. The leads on the tops of the great gateway, and Lollards' tower, afford likewise uncommonly fine views of the whole mass of building, with the park and surrounding grounds, besides a vast extent of country. The former are estimated to occupy a plot of ground of nearly eighteen acres.

In surveying the different parts of this extensive pile, their connexion will be best understood by describing them agreeably to local situation. Those most deserving mention may be taken in the following order: *The Library; Guard Room; Presence Chamber; Dining Room; old Drawing Room; Gallery; Vestry; Chapel; Lollards' Tower, and Prison; Cloisters; Crypt beneath the Chapel; Steward's Parlour; Servants' Hall; Great Hall; Entrance; Gateway, &c.*

Crossing the great hall from the first court-yard, we ascend the principal staircase; on the top of which, a door on the left leads to

#### THE LIBRARY.

This occupies the four galleries over the cloisters, making a small quadrangle; a form very advantageously adapted to such a purpose.





Engraved by J. G. Lambeth, from a drawing by J. G. Lambeth.

*Library of Lambeth Palace.*

London: Published by W. H. Murray, 10, Pall Mall, and H. K. Murray, 10, Pall Mall, N.W.





It is said by Aubrey (A) to have been founded by archbishop Sheldon; but that prelate could only have restored it, or probably have been the first to arrange the books after their dispersion; as in the will of his predecessor, Abbot, it is expressly mentioned to have been founded by archbishop Bancroft: "Lett all men present and to come know and understand, that Richard Bancrofte, doctor of divinitie, first bishop of London, and afterward promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury, being for many years a great gatherer together of bookes, did voluntarily and of his owne action (as in his lifetime he had oft foretold he would), by his last will and testament, give and bequeath unto his successors the archbishops of Canterbury for ever, a greate and famous library of bookes of divinity, and of many other sorts of learning (B)."

The condition upon which archbishop Bancroft left this library to his successors was, that it should on no account be alienated from the see: to prevent which, he directed that they should "yield to such assurances as should be devised by learned men" for its preservation. In case of con-compliance with the above condition, he bequeathed it to Chelsea College, then to be erected, or, if that should not be erected within six years after his decease, to the university of Cambridge (C).

(A) Perambulation of Surry.

(B) Sheldon's own will is conclusive as to *himself* not being the original founder. "Item, I give and bequeath to my successors archbishops of Canterbury, for ever, the several bookes, or volumes, mentioned in the catalogue or schedule annexed, or hereafter to be annexed, to this my will, *towards the increase and improvement of the public library of the see of Canterbury, now settled at Lambeth House.*"—Ducarel's Hist. p. 53.

(C) Bancroft did not require a *bond* from his successors, that none of the books.

These books were remaining in the Lambeth library till 1646, two years after the execution of archbishop Laud, when being seized by the parliament, the use of them was at first granted to Dr. Wincocke. They were afterwards given to Sion College, and many began to get into private hands; so that, probably fearing for their safety in times so inimical to learning, Mr. Selden suggested to the university of Cambridge its right to them, and they were delivered pursuant to an ordinance of parliament, dated February 1647, into their possession.

On the Restoration, archbishop Juxon demanded the return of the library; which requisition was repeated by his successor Sheldon, as founded on the will of the pious donor; and the books were restored accordingly. An ordinance of parliament was likewise obtained at the same time, that such part of the collection as was in private hands should be immediately delivered up, and that the volumes in the possession of John Thurloe and Hugh Peters should be seized (A).

should be embezzled, as the condition of his bequest (which has been stated in some accounts), but only that they "should yield to such assurances as *should be devised* by learned men." Respecting these assurances, the succeeding archbishop (Abbot) consulted sir Francis Bacon, by the command of James the First, who recommended an accurate catalogue to be made and laid up among the archives of the cathedral church of Canterbury, and a duplicate to be kept in the Lambeth library; but stated it as his opinion, that the archbishops should not be required to enter into any particular engagement, by which some thousands of pounds might perhaps be forfeited for the accidental loss of a single book, of, comparatively, very small value. Abbot, in his will, only lays a solemn injunction on his successors to preserve the books carefully as he has done, but makes no mention of any other security.

(A) Mercurius Politicus, May 17, 1660.



The whole number of printed books deposited in the Lambeth library at the present time, is estimated at upwards of 25,000 volumes (A). They are, as might be expected, chiefly of a description suitable to the studies of the learned possessor, and consist of scarce controversial divinity, commentaries of the early fathers, records of ecclesiastical affairs, and rare and curious editions of the Scriptures: this noble repository is however by no means deficient in general literature; and the collection of English history and topography is not only extensive, but highly valuable. Many books in the latter class are distinguished by the fineness of the copies, and some few by the splendour of their embellishments. A set of Speed's Great Britain, bound in morocco, in particular, has the maps, coins, &c. throughout coloured, and the arms beautifully emblazoned.

The books left by archbishops Bancroft, Abbot, Laud, Sheldon, and Tenison, are distinguished by their respective arms. Those which bear the arms of Whitgift were undoubtedly purchased of his executors by archbishop Bancroft.

There is only one volume in the collection known to have belonged to archbishop Parker, which is a book of Calvin's writing. His arms are on the outside, and within is written, in red lead, "*J. Parker*," which was the archbishop's son. An English Psalter printed by Daye, but without date, has likewise the following memorandum written by Dr. Parker's wife: "To the right vertuose and honourable ladye the countesse of Shrewesburye, from

(A) They are valued at £2500, J. N. Neve's Lives, &c.

your lovinge frende, Margaret Parker." The worthy prelate Secker was a great benefactor to the archiepiscopal library: besides a considerable sum expended in making catalogues to the old registers of the see, he left to it all such books from his own private one as were not in the former, which comprehended much the largest and most valuable part of his collection. Archbishop Cornwallis likewise bestowed many valuable books in his lifetime. And the late archbishop More gave a considerable sum for fitting up a proper repository for the valuable collection of manuscripts.

The first complete catalogue of the printed books, which was formed on the plan of the Bodleian catalogue, was drawn up by bishop Gibson, the editor of Camden, when librarian here, and is deposited in the manuscript library. In 1718 it was fair copied by Dr. Wilkins, in three volumes folio, and has been continued by his successors to the present time. Other catalogues of separate parts have been made by Dr. Ducarel.

The library contains the following paintings, &c.

1. An original portrait of the founder archbishop Bancroft, with the date 1604.
2. Archbishop Warham—a copy from the portrait painted by Holbein in the long gallery (which will be noticed hereafter).
3. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.
4. Dr. Peter Du Moulin, a learned divine, and domestic chaplain to archbishop Juxon.
5. Dr. Wilkins, formerly librarian.





Over the chimney is a large painting, containing a south view of Canterbury cathedral, brought from Croydon palace, and said by Dr. Denne to have been a gift from Mr. Dodd, the bookseller, in Ave Maria Lane, to archbishop Herring.

The library is also embellished with an original impression of the large scarce plan of London by Ralph Aggas; a valuable set of prints of all the archbishops of Canterbury from 1504, collected by archbishop Cornwallis; and a series of the most eminent reformers and fathers of the Protestant church; a set of proofs from the work called "*Biographia Evangelica*," presented by the author Mr. Middleton.

The windows in that part of the library appropriated to the purposes of study, contain a few specimens of stained glass deserving notice, which are said to have been collected from different parts of the house to adorn this apartment. They consist of the arms of the founder archbishop Bancroft; those of archbishop Laud; the arms of king Philip II. of Spain; and the portraits of archbishop Chichely and St. Augustine.

The head of Chichely is perhaps singular, in representing that celebrated prelate at an advanced period of life; all the rest of his portraits (of which there are several thought to be original) concur in giving him a very youthful appearance; yet the similarity between them and the present portrait is sufficient to warrant a conjecture that the latter is a genuine likeness. Round the head is the mutilated motto "*NOSCE TEIPSUM*," which belonged to archbishop Cranmer, and was improperly placed here by a glazier in



archbishop Herring's time. This portrait has formerly been very brilliant; but the colours are at present much faded.

The figure of St. Augustine adjoins the above, and is merely imaginary. It seems to have been removed from the windows of the apartment called the Presence Chamber, where there still remain its companions, St. Jerome and St. Gregory. Beneath it are the following lines:

ST. AUGUSTINUS.

So careful of his charge, soe meeke a minde,  
Soe deeply learned, so Christianlye inclin'd;  
And one that heretickes did more confound,  
Since the apostles tyme hath not beene found.

He died in the year of our Lord 440, of his age 70.

Near the chimney, opposite the above portraits, hangs a singular curiosity, the shell of a land tortoise, on which is pasted a paper with the following inscription: "The shell of a tortoise, which was put into the garden at Lambeth by archbishop Laud in the year 1633, where it remained till the year 1753, when it was unfortunately killed by the negligence of a gardener."

The arms of king Philip of Spain, the husband of queen Mary (as a knight of the garter), are fixed in a window above the portraits of Chichely and St. Augustine, and are very splendid and brilliant. These were formerly in the centre of the bow-window of the gallery, where they were probably placed by cardinal Pole, its reputed founder, during his short primacy, in compliment to the Spanish match. The arms of archbishops Bancroft and Laud are on each side.



*The Arms of King Philip II<sup>d</sup> of Spain in the Library.*



*Royal Arms of France & England in the Stewards Parlour.*



*Motto of Abt. Cramer, in the Stewards Parlour.*

*of Arms of Painted Glass in the Library & Stewards Parlour, Lambeth Palace.*



## THE LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS

is situated over the west side of that containing the printed books, and is divided into two parts; the first of which contains the registers and archives of the see of Canterbury, the second the MSS. of a miscellaneous nature. The registers relate to a vast variety of subjects, and contain entries of acts respecting the temporalities of the archbishops; homages; popes' bulls; letters to and from popes, cardinals, kings, princes, and others; commissions and proxies; dispensations; appeals; marriages; divorces; institutions and collations to benefices; appropriations of livings; regulations in religious houses; enrolment and registrations of wills and testaments; processes; sentences; and a multitude of other judicial acts and instruments of various kinds passing under the cognizance of the archbishops throughout the whole province of Canterbury (A). Besides the above, this part of the library contains two

(A) The registers of the see of Canterbury do not go so far back as those of some other sees. Archbishop Kilwarby (who became archbishop in 1272, and resigned the see in 1279, on being made cardinal and bishop of Portua) is said to have carried the registers of this see with him to Rome\* (where they probably now remain, but have been hitherto unsuccessfully inquired after). The oldest register at present deposited in the library at Lambeth, is that of archbishop Peckham, which begins in June 1279†. These registers were anciently kept in the priory of St. Gregory at Canterbury, but after their removal at Lambeth acquired the name of "*Lambeth Registers*."

\* See Reg. Peckham. fol. 152, c.

† The Peckham Register contains 249 leaves, making 498 sides; the beginning is divided into eleven *quaterni*; but that method is not continued throughout. A *quaternus*, properly speaking, is a skin of parchment, divided into eight leaves, making sixteen sides; but some of these are longer than others. This register is written in a strong hand, and is full of abbreviations.

large folio volumes of *papal bulls*, ranged alphabetically according to the names of the popes, viz. from pope Alexander III. A. D. 1155, to Clement VII. A. D. 1534. *Ancient charters* and instruments relative to the estates of the see of Canterbury, &c. mostly of the reign of Henry VIII. bound up in thirteen folio volumes. *Augmentations of livings*, &c. from 1647 to 1658, in fifty-eight volumes. Presentations to benefices. Counterparts of leases of church lands. *Notitia parochialis*, or returns of the state and condition of churches in different parts of England, in six volumes. References to endowments of vicarages in the different dioceses,

The following is a list of these registers, with the names by which they are called, and the time of their respective continuance, viz.

Name.	From	To	Name.	From	To
Peckham — —	1279	1292	Warham — —	1504	1532
Winchelsey — —	1294	1313	Cranmer — —	1533	1553
Reynolds — —	1314	1322	Pole (cardinal) —	1556	1558
N. B. There are not any registers of arch- bishops Mepham, Stratford, Ulford, and Bradwarden, remain- ing; they were arch- bishops	1322	1349	Parker (2 vols.) —	1559	1575
Islip — — —	1349	1366	Grindal — —	1575	1583
Langham — —	1366	1368	Whitgift (3 vols.) —	1583	1604
Wittlesey — —	1368	1374	Bancroft — —	1604	1610
Sudbury — —	1375	1381	Abbot (3 vols.) —	1610	1633
Courtney — —	1381	1391	Laud (2 vols.) —	1633	1644
Arundell (2 vols.) —	1397	1413	After which the see was vacant 16 years until		
Chichely (2 vols.) —	1414	1441	Juxon — —	1660	1663
Stafford (1 vol.) —	1443	1452	Sheldon — —	1663	1667
Kemp (1 vol.) —	1452	1453	Sancroft — —	1677	1691
Bouchier — —	1454	1486	Tillotson (3 vols.) —	1691	1694
Morton — —	1486	1498	Tenison (2 vols.) —	1694	1713
Deane — —	1498	1499	Wake (3 vols.) —	1713	1736
			Potter (1 vol.) —	1736	1747

The whole of these registers occupy forty-one very large folio volumes. Those of the subsequent primates are kept in Doctors' Commons.

N. B. There are proper indexes to the whole collection.

made from the registers of the bishops, religious houses, &c. by Dr. Ducarel, in two folio volumes : and the *parliamentary surveys*, of bishops, deans, and chapters, made during the time of the Commonwealth, with a view to their sale, and which at the Restoration were, by the intervention of government, fortunately preserved to the use of the public. These are bound up in twenty-one large folio volumes ; and though not the original papers signed by the surveyors, but transcripts made at the time, are now admitted to be produced in evidence in the courts of justice as original records.

The MSS. of a miscellaneous nature, and which occupy the other parts of the library, consist of four sets, namely, 1. Those of Lambeth collected by the different archbishops ; 2. Those of Henry Wharton ; 3. Those formerly belonging to George, lord Carew, earl of Totness (the two last sets purchased by archbishop Tenison) ; and, 4. Those of Tenison given by the said archbishop. They are thus numbered :

Codices MSS. Lambethani,	Nº 1—576.
Whartoniani,	577—595.
Carewani,	596—638.
Tenisoniani,	639—888.

Which last was the number of MSS. entered in the catalogue in 1758 ; but the total in 1784 was 1147, and has since increased.

Among these manuscripts the following are particularly curious :

1. "The notable wise Sayings of Philosophers," translated out of French into English, by Anthony Woodville, earl Rivers ;



finished December 24, *anno* 16 Edward IV. This beautiful MS. is written in as fair, regular, and even a Roman hand, as if it were printed; and has before it the very fine illumination of earl Rivers, presenting Caxton the printer to king Edward IV. in presence of his queen, the duke of York, and many others of the nobility, and likewise of his infant son, afterwards Edward V. The portrait of Edward V. was supposed by Vertue to be the only authentic likeness of that prince extant, and as such was engraved by him in his series of the English monarchs (A). Horace Walpole has placed a print of the illumination itself before his "Royal and Noble Authors;" and Mr. Harding of Pall Mall has lately engraved the portrait of earl Rivers for his ingenious Illustration of Shakespear. The colours in this little picture are beautifully vivid, and the drawing of considerable merit for the age.

3. A very beautiful Salisbury missal on vellum, in folio, supposed to have belonged to archbishop Chichely, by his arms, finely emblazoned, being inserted in two places.

4. The Chronicle of St. Albans, on vellum folio, finely illuminated, temp. Hen. VI.

(A) On the north window of Canterbury cathedral are the figures of Henry IV. his son, and Richard, duke of York: likewise of Edward IV.'s queen and his two daughters, much mutilated. But a very complete representation of all these royal personages, hitherto little noticed, is now known to be extant in the east window of the church of Little Malvern, in Worcestershire, of which an exact description may be seen in Stephen's Continuation of Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 353. Another portrait of Edward V. from a rude painting on a screen, in St. George's chapel, Windsor, has been lately published in the ninth number of Carter's English Antiquities.

5. A most beautiful folio MS. on vellum, supposed to be of the thirteenth century, representing the Apocalypse of St. John, with a short Latin exposition in seventy-eight matchless illuminations, whose colours are in very fine preservation, and the gold uncommonly brilliant. To this is added another singular curiosity, containing several figures of Our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, some saints, two ancient archbishops of Canterbury, the death of William Rufus, &c. &c. very curiously drawn, and in excellent preservation.

6. A curious Saxon manuscript of the eighth century, containing a fine drawing of Aldhelm in his pontifical chair, and a lady abbess presenting to him eight of her nuns, who seem to be making their vows of chastity (A).

7. A most uncommon book on vellum in quarto, without date, printed at Paris, with very ancient Gothic types, containing thirty-five very beautiful illuminations, representing "the Daunce of Machabee" (commonly called Death's dance), with French explanatory verses. This is supposed to be printed from a French MS. translated by Lydgate, the monk of Bury, who flourished in the time of Henry VI. and which is noticed by Dugdale in his History of *St. Paul's* (B).

An ancient MS. Virgil on vellum, but imperfect.

Archbishop Cranmer's household book.

(A) Engraved by S. Watts in 1765, and lately republished by Mr. Wilkinson, printseller, in Cornhill.

(B) The Death's dance was painted round the cloister of that church.

Here is likewise a complete copy of archbishop Parker's Antiquities, printed by Daye, in 1572, and of which only two complete copies are known to be extant. It contains the very uncommon portrait by Berg (or Hogenberg), of the archbishop, taken just before his death, and has likewise a great number of manuscript additions, and curious original notices.

As matter of curiosity merely, it may be mentioned that there is still remaining in the manuscript library at Lambeth, the habit of a priest, consisting of a stole, maniple, chasuble, cord, two bands marked with the letter P, and the corporal, together with a crucifix of base metal, with a string of beads, and a box of relics, sealed, with this inscription :

*“ In capsula sunt contentæ reliquiæ sanctorum Bartholomæi apostoli . . . pars cruris S. Matthæi . . . . sacrum cranium, et etiam pars crani, Stæ. Appolloniæ virg. & mart. . . . S. Eloræ virg. . . . et Storum. Francisci Assisiensis revisa & approbata à . . . . ”*

N. B. In the list of eminent men who have officiated at Lambeth as librarians, appear the names of bishop Gibson, the learned editor of Camden, and author of several other works; the ingenious Dr. Wilkins; and the late Dr. Ducarel, author of the Anglo-Norman Antiquities, History of Lambeth Palace, St. Katherine's Hospital, Croydon Palace, and several other interesting works.

#### THE GUARD-CHAMBER

runs parallel with the west side of the Library, and is a large state-room, fifty-six feet long by twenty-seven feet and a half wide.





Engraved by J. Smith, from a Drawing by E. Smith.

*Interior of the Guard Room, Lambeth Palace.*





It is called the guard-chamber from having formerly contained the armour and arms appropriated to the defence of the palace. By whom these were originally purchased does not appear, but they seem to have regularly passed from one archbishop to another.

Archbishop Parker gave the arms in his possession to his successors, provided they were accepted in lieu of dilapidations (A). They were undoubtedly purchased by his successor, and so on; for archbishop Laud says, that he bought the arms at Lambeth of his predecessor's executors (B). In the plundering of Lambeth house in 1642, these weapons, the quantity of which had been extremely exaggerated in order to increase the popular odium against Laud, were removed. They were, however, restored afterwards, or replaced with others; for some of the old muskets and bandoleers of an ancient make, remained during archbishop Potter's time in the burying-ground, the wall of which was pulled down by archbishop Herring, when they were disposed of elsewhere.

The guard-chamber, the ancient repository for these arms, is mentioned in records of considerable antiquity, and there is little doubt refers to the present building, which has every appearance of great age. In the steward's account of the 3d of Henry VI. it is expressly mentioned under the name of *camera armigerorum*.

(A) They are thus described in his will—"Et omnia arma & impedimenta mea bellica cum appendicibus suis omnibus in armariis Cantuar' & Lamhithi recondita, cum sellis equinis calybeis."

(B) History of Troubles of Archbishop Laud, p. 196.



A. D. 1452. On account of the great infirmity of archbishop Kemp, the convocation was adjourned from St. Paul's cathedral to the manor of Lambeth, to meet February 26, and to be continued from day to day. They assembled in the high great chamber (*in altâ camerâ majori*); and the collector of Nicholas V. having represented the danger from which the pope and the conclave had escaped by a conspiracy planned to destroy them, the archbishop offered up a prayer of praise and thanksgiving for their deliverance. The chamber here noticed is most probably what is now called the guard-chamber. In the names of the rooms in the time of Elizabeth or James (A), the first is the hall, and the second the "great chamber," doubtless the room that communicates with the principal staircase.

A. D. 1633, Sept. 19. Archbishop Laud, in pursuance of his majesty's direction requiring him "to use all such ceremonies and offices, and to carry himself with the same state and dignity, and to assume such privileges and pre-eminences as his predecessors had heretofore used and enjoyed," kept his solemn consecration-feast at his house at Lambeth, his state being set out in the *great chamber* of that house, and all persons standing before it in the accustomed manner, his steward, treasurer, and comptroller attending with their whites taves in their several offices (B). The great chamber in which this feast was kept, it is plain was the same room mentioned above, though one would rather have expected that his grace

(A) Hist. of Palace, p. 84.

(B) Le Neve's Lives of the Archbishops, vol. i. p. 127.

might have thought it more suitable to his dignity to have held it in the great hall.

The only thing for which this chamber is at present remarkable, is its venerable timber roof, which somewhat resembles the one in the hall, but is infinitely less ornamented: the windows likewise are painted, and of an ancient make.

Over the guard-chamber door is the date 1681, which shews that there was something done to it in archbishop Sancroft's time.

The fine full-length portrait of Henry, prince of Wales, son of James I. now hanging over the chimney, was removed here from the lobby.

The following places, though of less importance than those which have preceded, merit notice:

#### THE PRESENCE-CHAMBER.

This is a fine ancient room, thirty feet by nineteen, so called in imitation of the like apartments in royal palaces.

The precise time of the erection of this part of the palace is not known. Archbishop Parker describes it in his will, "*In cubiculo illo quod ministri regii vocant presentiae.*" And earlier in the time of the same prelate, viz. March 10, 1559, it is said, "In a certain inner chamber within the manor of the archbishop at Lambeth, called *The Chamber of Presence*, the archbishop committed to Nicholas, bishop of Lincoln, the ordination of such as were approved by his examiners. Then were ordained 120 dea-

cons, thirty-seven priests; and seven took deacon's and priest's orders together."

This room was formerly hung with tapestry, which being decayed, was removed by archbishop Herring, who had the room handsomely wainscoted. It is at present only remarkable for the stained glass in the windows. Two of these contain portraits of St. Jerome and St. Gregory, with the following verses:

ST. HIERONIMUS.

Devout his life, his volumes learned be,  
The Sacred Writt's interpreter was he,  
And none y<sup>e</sup> Doctors of the church amonge  
Is found his equal in the Hebrew tongue.

---

He lived in the time of pope Damasus, A. D. 376.

On glass in the second window:

GREGORIUS.

More holy or more learned since his tyme  
Was none that wore the triple diadem:  
And by his paynefull studies he is one  
Amonge the cheefest Latin fathers knowne.

---

He lived about the year of our Lord 594.

In the third or middle window is painted on the glass a sundial, and also a view of the Theatre at Oxford, with this inscription:

"Gibertus Sheldon, archiep' Cantuariensis, cancellar' univers' fecit. A. D. MDCLXIII."

On one side of this view the arms of Canterbury and Sheldon.

Date over the door 1681.

So that this painted glass was in all probability done in the time, and at the charge, of archbishop Sancroft.

In this room many causes relating to Merton and All Souls colleges were decided in presence of the archbishops of Canterbury as visitors.

GREAT DINING-ROOM (A).

This room measures thirty-eight feet three inches by nineteen feet six inches. It contains a series of portraits of all the archbishops of Canterbury from Laud to Cornwallis in the following order: 1. Laud, 1633, a remarkably fine picture, by Vandyke. 2. Juxon, 1660, from a good original at Longleat. 3. Sheldon, 1663. 4. Sancroft, 1677. 5. Tillotson, 1691. 6. Tenison, 1694, by Simon Dubois. 7. Wake, 1715. 8. Potter, 1736. 9. Herring, 1747, by Hogarth: a singular and curious specimen of this master's talent in the line of portrait-painting (B). 10. Hutton, 1757, by Hudson. 11. Secker, 1758, by Reynolds. 12. Cornwallis, 1768, by Dance. In these portraits, remarks Mr. Lysons, we may observe the gradual change in the clerical dress in the

(A) Archbishop Parker adjourned the convocation to April 27, to meet at Lambeth house (*ad ædes Lambethanas*). The sixth session was held May 11, when the bishops assembled in the DINING-ROOM (*in cœnaculo Lambethano*), and treated about the affairs of the church, the book of articles, &c. in private (*secrete, remotis omnibus arbitris*).—Wilkins's Concil. vol. iv. p. 262.

(B) *Baron* engraved a fine folio print from this picture, which has been lately republished by Mr. Wilkinson, printseller, of Cornhill.

article of bands and wigs. A large ruff anciently supplied the place of the former. Archbishop Tillotson was the first who wore a wig, which resembled his natural hair, and was worn without powder.

The next room in the suite of apartments is called

## THE OLD DRAWING-ROOM.

It was formerly distinguished by the name of *le velvet-room*, from its being hung with purple and red velvet. "*In camera quædam vocate 'le velvet-room,' infra ædes Lambethanas,*" as this apartment is described in the Register of archbishop Wake (A). It measures eighteen feet ten inches by nineteen feet ten inches; but neither its decorations nor furniture are at present any way remarkable.

\* \* \* The magnificent *new drawing* and *dressing* rooms were built by archbishop Cornwallis in 1769, and are very noble apartments. The former measures thirty-three feet by twenty-two; the latter, sixteen by fourteen. Both these rooms are elegantly, though plainly fitted up, and are highly recommended by their fine proportions.

From the old drawing-room is the entrance to the

(A) June 1, 1718, fol. 2666, part 1.

## GALLERY.

The building of the long gallery is traditionally ascribed to cardinal Pole, and probably with truth, as the style of architecture is evidently of that period (A). This noble room runs parallel with the eastern end of the chapel, terminating the range of apartments on the south side of the palace, and claims particular notice for the fine collection of portraits of primates and prelates with which it is decorated; among the principal of which we may rank that of its reputed founder himself. This admirable picture of the cardinal is the first which attracts notice on entering the gallery; and though said to be only a copy from that in the *Barbarini* palace, has all the spirit and beauty of the finest original. It is the size of life, and represents him seated in the splendid habit of his order, the scarlet of which is peculiarly bright and glowing. It is observable in this portrait that the beard is much shorter than what various prints assign cardinal Pole; which circumstance, and its great resemblance to the *Hoorologia* print, has been noticed by Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Granger; the face, however, may be easily recognised by those who have seen any of his numerous portraits.

(A) Dr. Ducarel supposes the cardinal to be the founder of the whole pile of brick building fronting the west between the Lollards' Tower and the Great Court, for his motto was "*Estote prudentes sicut serpentes & innocentes sicut columbæ*;" which motto, with representations of a serpent and dove, are on two panes of that building directly fronting the west gateway in a room belonging to the receiver. The same archbishop, he says, probably built or repaired the cloister under the gallery; but this part of the palace seems of a later date.



The following are the most curious pictures in this room, besides the above :

Archbishop Arundel (temp. Hen. IV.), a copy from a very valuable and unique portrait of that prelate preserved in the Penshurst collection, among the pictures of the constables of Queenborough Castle (of which the archbishop was, it seems, one). This portrait is highly valuable, as it is the only authority for the likeness of this prelate known to be in existence ; if we except an illumination in the British Museum, from which, in the wretched way it has been copied and engraved in Strutt's *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, no idea whatever can be formed. The features and expression in the face of this picture are strongly marked, and the folds of the drapery, though rather stiff, better than could have been expected from the age. The archbishop wears a close cap on his head, and a fur tippet round his neck ; behind him are the mitre and pastoral staff, both gilded, according to the taste of the times. His arms, impaled with those of Canterbury, and a red rose, the badge of the house of Lancaster, fill the two upper corners of the picture. Between them is the following inscription :

THOMAS FITZALLENVS FILIVS  
COMITIS ARVNDELLIA ARC  
HIEPISCOPVS CANTVARIENSIS  
CONSTABVLARIVS CASTRE DE  
QVEENBOVRGH. 27 AP<sup>R</sup>.  
LIS ANNO DECIMO REGNI  
HENRICI QVARTI.

William Warham (the boast of this gallery), a very fine original, painted by Hans Holbein, and presented by him to that



*Figure 2 from a Printing in the Long Gallery Lambeth Palace*

*Archbishop Arundel.*

*London Published for J. W. Bingley, Whitcomb's Row, & W. Herbert, St. John's Place, April 1784.*



prelate, together with a head of his friend Erasmus. These two pictures passed by the wills of archbishop Warham, and his successors, until they came to archbishop Laud; after whose decapitation they were missing till the time of Sancroft, who fortunately recovered the present portrait by the interference of sir William Dugdale: that of Erasmus was lost (A). The colouring of this picture, though at first unquestionably fine, appears at present rather chalky, apparently the effect of time; in other respects it merits the high praises bestowed on it. The large print by *Vertue* amongst the "Illustrious Heads," renders a description of it unnecessary. The mitre, &c. as in the former picture, are richly gilded. Good copies of it are preserved in the library and vestry.

Archbishop Parker, an original, painted in 1572, in all probability, by Richard Lyne, an artist of great merit, retained by the archbishop on his establishment, under whom he jointly practised the arts of painting and engraving (B). This portrait was presented to archbishop Potter by James West, esq. president of the Royal Society. It extremely resembles the small print of the archbishop, engraved by R. Berg (alias Remigius Hogenberg), which is mentioned by Mr. Granger, who says it was thought by *Vertue* to be the first portrait engraved in England. The same author informs us, that the archbishop so much loved and patronized the arts, that he employed, besides the above painter, two engravers at Lambeth palace.

(A) These two pictures in archbishop Parker's time were valued at only 6*l.* !!!

(B) See Granger's Biog. Hist. England.

Martin Luther, a small head on board, from an old collection of pictures at Nurembourg, whether original or not, is unknown. It has much of the character ascribed to that boisterous reformer, but is totally unlike a second picture of him preserved in this palace, and which will be noticed in proceeding.

Cranmer, Whitgift, and Grindal, have nothing about them remarkable. The same may be said of an imaginary head of St. Dunstan.

Archbishop Abbot is a very fine picture, bearing the date 1610, of great expression, and the colouring clear and brilliant.

A second portrait of archbishop Chicheley, painted on pannel, is in this apartment. He is represented standing within a rich Gothic niche in the attitude of giving the benediction. The robes and mitre are the same as in the portrait in the library, before mentioned, but the colours are in better preservation. The inscription on this picture is :

Henricvs Chicheley Archiep. Canvar  
Fvndator Collegii Anima Oiūm Fid Oxon.

The other portraits in this gallery are chiefly those of eminent modern bishops, and are very numerous. They consist of full lengths, the size of life, of the following persons :

Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Sarum, author of the "History of his own Times," &c. The picture is dated 1689, and represents him in the robes of chancellor of the garter. This is a spirited piece, and the colouring rich and brilliant. Bishop Burnet was buried in Clerkenwell church, beneath a plain gravestone of gray



*Engraved from an ancient painting on board, preserved in the Gallery of Lambeth Palace.*

*Archbishop Chicheley.*

*London, Published for J. W. Arden, 21. Mark Lane, 1840.*





#### GALLERY.

marble, which was to be seen as a part of the pavement some time after demolishing the old church.

Bishop Hough of Oxford, afterwards of Worcester, date 1690. The determined manner in which this excellent man supported the rights of his college, and of the university, in opposition to the arbitrary mandate of James II. places him in the foremost rank of patriots. His piety was no less conspicuous than his courage, and he attained the great age of ninety-three without being thought to have lived too long.—See his character, and a fine plate of his monument, in Green's History of Worcester; in the cathedral of which city he lies buried.

Lloyd (1699), the predecessor of bishop Hough in the sees of Litchfield and Worcester, and one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower by the despotic and infatuated James II. Burnet represents him as a holy, humble, and patient man, ever ready to do good. He has a most primitive appearance.

Patrick, bishop of Ely, 1691. He was first dean of Peterborough, and afterwards bishop of Chichester; from whence he was translated to Ely. He was a most eminent casuist, and a consummate master of the popish controversy; an instance of which is mentioned in his life. Dr. Patrick and Dr. William Jane had a conference in the presence of king James with Giffard, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and Mr. Filden, who went by the name of Dr. Godden. The subject of this dispute was, "The rule of faith, and the proper judge of controversy." The popish doctors were pursued through all the intricacies of sophistry, and so closely

pressed by their antagonists, that they were fairly put to silence. The king left them very abruptly, and was heard to say, that "He never saw a bad cause so well, nor a good one so ill maintained."

Bishop Thomas, of Winchester (1761), and Terrick of London, are two good portraits, by Dance. Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, successively bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, is the production of his wife Mrs. Sarah Hoadly (Curtis), as signified by the inscription beneath, and is a picture which confers much honour on this female artist.

A singular portrait of Catherine Parr has found a place here; not without just claim, observes Mr. Pennant, it being reasonable to suppose, but for the death of her tyrant, she would have been devoted to the stake for the favour she bore to the reformed religion. This curious picture (a three-quarter length) is painted on board; the dress is scarlet and gold, uncommonly rich. The face is much younger and handsomer, and bears not a single trace of the print among the Illustrious Heads engraved by Houbraken; but from several circumstances there is a much greater probability of its being genuine (A).

The other portraits are, bishop Moore of Ely, 1707; Dr. Fleetwood, 1714; Dr. Gooch, 1750; and Dr. Mawson, 1754: all styled bishops of the same see. A very fine picture of Dr. Pearce,

(A) A wretched copy from this picture, in every respect totally unlike the original, has been engraved and published in "Thane's British Autographs."



Reproduced from an Original Painting in Lambeth Palace.

*Queen Catherine Parr.*

London Published for W. Barrow, No. 11, Fleet Street, & J. W. Barclay, Whitehall Lane; Price 1s. 6d.



bishop of Bangor, in 1747, and a large full length of Charles I. a copy from Vandyke.

These pictures, with such additions as have from time to time been made to them, have been left by each archbishop to his successors. Archbishop Parker in his will gives to his successors for ever the pictures of bishop Warham, and of Erasmus, in his gallery "*(in deambulatorio sitas)*." Archbishop Grindal bequeathed the same to his next successor. Archbishop Laud gave them to his successors in the same manner by a clause in his will: "As for the pictures in the gallery at Lambeth, I leave them to succession, as well those that I found there, as those which I have added;" but if the archbishopric was dissolved, he ordered that the pictures that were his should be added to his estate. In his time (the author of the "*History of the Troubles, &c. of archbishop Laud*" informs us) there were three fine pictures, which had been given by cardinal Pole: 1. The four fathers of the western church, St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, St. Gregory; with a dove above them. 2. The *Ecce Homo*, as Pilate brought Christ forth and shewed him to the Jews. 3. The third related to St. John, x. 1, 2; and in it the pope and the friars were represented as climbing up to get in at the windows (A).

The windows of this apartment are enriched with beautiful stained glass, containing the arms of many of the primates; particularly the *bow* window, in which are the arms of all the Protestant archbishops from Cranmer to Cornwallis. These arms of arch-

(A) Ducarel's Lambeth.



#### GALLERY.

bishop Cranmer, remarks Mr. Wharton, mentioned "to remain in a window of Lambeth house;" together with the arms of the other archbishops since the Reformation, and placed in the same window, were painted at the cost of, and set up by, my lord archbishop Sancroft not many years since.

Those in the other windows are certainly more ancient. As, in the first window, 1. Argent, 3 Catherine wheels, sable, within a border of the second. Supposed to belong to Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, and the reputed founder of the present palace, but erroneously (A).

In the second, 1. Beauchamp first quarter, Warwick second quarter. 2. London and Kemp.

In the fourth window, those of Bouchier and Chichely.

In the fifth, the arms of St. Edmund and Warham.

And in the east window facing the door, the arms of archbishop Kemp, dated 1452, and those of archbishops Reynolds; inscription "*Gualterus Reynolds*, 1313;" both of which appear of a great age, and are very brilliant and well preserved.

(A) They are the arms of the ancient family of Scott, of Scott Hall, in Kent.—  
See Ducarel.





*Engraved by W. Marshall, from a drawing on wood, preserved in the Library of Lambeth Palace.*

*Cardinal Pole.*

*London: Published for W. Herbert, Stationer, at E. W. Dingley, Stationer's Son, May 1. 1854.*

## VESTRY.

Returning from the gallery to the dining-room, a small door leads to the vestry, which contains the following pictures :

1. A small piece unframed, representing an emaciated figure in bed, a cap nearly drawn over his eyes, and apparently dead, said to be archbishop Juxon after his decease.

2. An ancient painting on board, with a man and woman (three-quarter lengths), described as Martin Luther and his wife, but totally unlike the common portraits of the former, both in dress and feature (A). The figures in this picture (though in great want of cleaning) are beautifully painted, and have a wonderful air of nature. The man wears a cap of that form usually worn about the reign of Henry VIII. and is regarding the female, whose hand he holds, with a look of uncommon satisfaction. The lady appears with child, has a sort of Dutch face, but very handsome and fair, and a most admirable expression of modesty. Nothing can be finer than the heads and hands in this piece.

A curious ancient painting on board, being a portrait of cardinal Pole, and from the circumstance of the place in which it is fixed, and the inscription on it, probably a genuine resemblance of that celebrated churchman. The style of execution in this painting is rather hard and stiff, like most ancient portraits ; but there is much of character. On one side of the cardinal's head are

(A) Neither the curious original picture of him in the Museum, nor that in the Lambeth gallery, bear the least resemblance to this.

his arms, impaled with those of Canterbury. Above them the following inscription :

Reginaldus Polus R. Cardinalis.  
Collegii Corporis Xpi Oxon olim Socius  
Electus in dictum Collegium, 14 Feb.

And some words beneath, now totally defaced and illegible.

Dr. Whichcote, Mr. L. E. Dupin, and Williams, bishop of Chichester, with the date 1694.

6. A young man in a clerical habit, or rather that of a student, with a motto beneath, "*Rapido contrarium orbo*," supposed to be archbishop Sancroft when young. Date 1650.

7. Archbishop Tillotson, unframed, 1694.

8. Bishop Evans of Bangor, afterwards of Meath, 1707.

9. Gardiner, bishop of Lincoln, 1694.

10. A copy from Holbein of archbishop Warham.

The door leading from the great dining-room into the vestry, was made by archbishop Wake. Before his time there was no passage that way into the chapel, but the inhabitants of this palace used to go out at the side door by the stairs, and descending two steps, went to chapel through the vestry by a door now stopped up, and which is converted into a press for hanging the surplices.

From the vestry is the entrance to the







F. Nash del.

B. Hewlett sculp.

*Interior of the Chapel, Lambeth Palace.*

London: Published for R. W. Siegel, Whitehall Row & W. Herbert, St. John's Place, April 1868.



## CHAPEL.

This adjoins the cloisters, of which it forms the northern side, and is bounded to the west by the Lollards' Tower, to the south by the gardens, and to the east by the long gallery and other parts of the palace.

A place for the celebration of divine worship is very rationally concluded to have existed as a necessary appendage to the archiepiscopal residence from its first foundation; and the present building bears sufficient evidences of high antiquity to warrant an opinion of its being coeval, or nearly so, with that remote period.

It consists of a body, measuring seventy-two feet in length, in breadth twenty-five feet, and in height thirty feet, but divided into two, an inner and outer chapel, by a handsome carved screen. On each side are three lancet-shaped windows, which bear a near resemblance to those in the choir of the Temple church, and a larger one at the east and west ends. The western window is divided into five lights, the others into three. In the midst of the former, which is partly walled up, is a beautiful little Gothic shrine (A), or niche, supported by an angel holding a shield of arms. The chapel has a flat pannelled ceiling, painted in compartments, and the pavement is composed of squares of black and white marble laid chequerwise.

The present ornamented ceiling is the work of archbishop Laud, whose arms are painted over the communion-table in eight

(A) See the plate of ornaments.

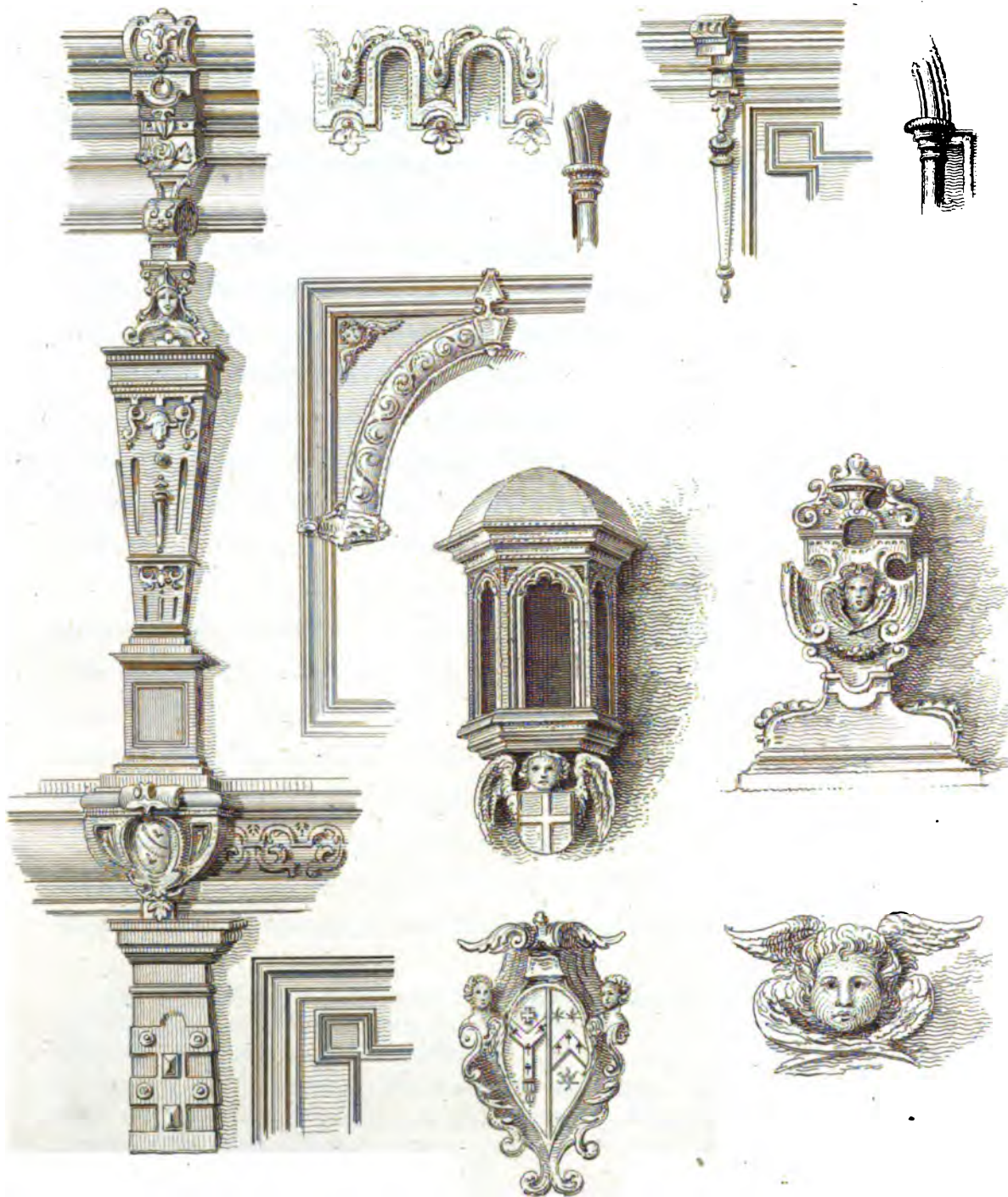
different compartments. They are also in the ante-chapel, above the west door, as are likewise those of archbishop Juxon, which shews that they both repaired and beautified those parts (A). Laud gives the following account of this building in his time: "The chapel is divided into an inner and outer chapel; and the partition or screen of the chapel which makes it two, was just in the same place where it now stands from the very building of the chapel." Before his time it "lay nastily, but he greatly repaired and beautified it."

This sacred edifice having been totally despoiled and desecrated during the time that Lambeth palace was possessed by colonel Scott, the present elegant wainscotting and fittings up were most probably owing to the munificence of Juxon. They consist of a handsome range of pews or stalls on each side for the officers of the archbishop's household, with seats beneath for the inferior domestics;—the screen which divides the two chapels, the altar-piece, a gallery beneath the west window, containing a sort of reading-desk in front, but from its situation apparently built for an organ-loft, the pulpit, and some other decorations.

Most of these parts are very beautifully carved; the screen is elaborately so, as well as the archbishop's seat or stall, which adjoins the inner side of it, and is handsomely furnished (B).

(A) The last reparation of the chapel took place in the time of archbishop Secker, who expended a considerable sum on it.

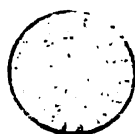
(B) See the accompanying plate of ornaments.



Engraved by J. Kneller, from a Drawing by W. Kneller.

*Specimens of the ornamental Carvings, &c. in the Chapel, Lambeth Palace.*

London, Published by D. Harbert, at the Black, B. T. W. Prop. in, Widdow's Row.



The altar-piece is of the Corinthian order, painted of a stone colour (as are all the other parts of the chapel), and gilded. The floor, which is raised a step for the communion-table, is railed in, and neatly carpeted, and above are the words "SURSUM CORDA." On the south side is a plain moveable pulpit, and immediately opposite, over the vestry-room, a box with crimson curtains, &c. in which his grace's family attend divine service.

Notwithstanding the present handsome appearance of this chapel, it was undoubtedly more splendid in the Romish times. Cranmer probably removed many of its superstitious decorations; and those restored during the short primacy of Pole, were, it is reasonable to suppose, all taken away by archbishop Parker.

An organ was here, however, even in the time of the latter prelate, for he bequeaths "*organa mea chorialia in sacello Lambithi sita,*" to his successors: and Laud makes a similar bequest of one in his will (A); it is therefore somewhat remarkable that the chapel should be at present unfurnished with this decent appendage. But the greatest beauty of this religious edifice before the destructive civil wars, was the very fine painted glass of its windows put up by archbishop Morton, as appeared by his device in those windows. The subject represented by this glass was the history of man from

(A) "Item, I give to my successor (if the present troubles in the state leave me any) my organ in the chapel at Lambeth, provided that he leave it to the see for ever. Likewise I give him my barge and the furniture to it. But in case the archbishopric be dissolved, as it is threatened, then I will that my executor add the organ, the barge, and such pictures as are mine, to my estate, that is, *if they escape plundering.*" Troubles of Archbishop Laud.

the creation to the day of judgment, three lights in a window. The two side-lights contained the types in the Old Testament, and the middle light the anti-type and verity of the New. The outward chapel had two windows with the day of judgment. There was particularly amongst them a *crucifix* (probably a representation of the crucifixion, a necessary part of the scriptural story). Archbishop Laud, at his coming to Lambeth, found these windows "shameful to look on, all diversly patched, like a poor beggar's coat," as his words are; and repaired them. This laudable endeavour of the prelate, which would now be justly esteemed a mark of good taste and liberality, was in that narrow age of puritanical bigotry imputed to him as a crime; and it was alleged against him, "that he did repair the story of those windows by their like in the Mass Book:" but this he utterly denied, and affirmed, that he and his secretary made out the story as well as they could by the remains that were unbroken. These beautiful windows were all defaced by our outrageous reformers in the seventeenth century, who, observes Dr. Ducarel, under pretence of abhorring idols, made no scruple of committing sacrilege (A).

There is no account or appearance of interments, except that of archbishop Parker before mentioned. He died in 1575, aged seventy-two, and desired by his will to lie here. Accordingly, at his death, his bowels were put into an urn (a *pitcher* one writer terms it), and deposited in the duke's chapel in Lambeth church. His body, by his request, was buried at the upper end of this chapel

(A) Ducarel's Lambeth.



against the communion-table on the south side, under a monument of his own erecting, and placed by his direction against that part of the chapel where he used to pray, with a Latin inscription composed by his old friend Dr. Walter Haddon.

The spot where this prelate's body now rests is marked by the following notice cut in a stone of the pavement immediately before the communion rails :

" CORPUS  
MATTHÆI  
ARCHIEPISCOPI  
TANDEM HIC  
QUIESCIT."

The ancient monument which originally stood near this spot, is at present placed in a corner of the vestibulum against the wall. It is a plain altar-tomb of gray marble in the *Gothic* taste, and has at one end a small brass plate with a Latin inscription, written and placed there by archbishop Sancroft, in whose time the body was discovered by the interference of sir William Dugdale, and re-interred as before noticed (A).

The communion plate in Lambeth chapel is mentioned by Dr. Ducarel to consist of the following utensils of *silver gilt* :

(A) " It was the vile Matthew Hardy that caused archbishop Parker to be dug up and buried beneath a dunghill, sold the lead wherein he was enclosed, and converted the tombstone to a table for the use of his own house. But in 1661 the said Hardy was obliged, by an order of the House of Lords, to find the body and reposit it near the place where it was before buried, and also erect a like monument over it (this must mean the original one), at his own proper cost and charge."

A plate, or dish—two flagons—a chalice, or cup (on the cover a lamb, holding a banner with a cross)—two candlesticks,

This plate has generally passed from one archbishop to another, especially since the time of Sheldon, who gave it by will to his successors to hold in it a life interest (only).

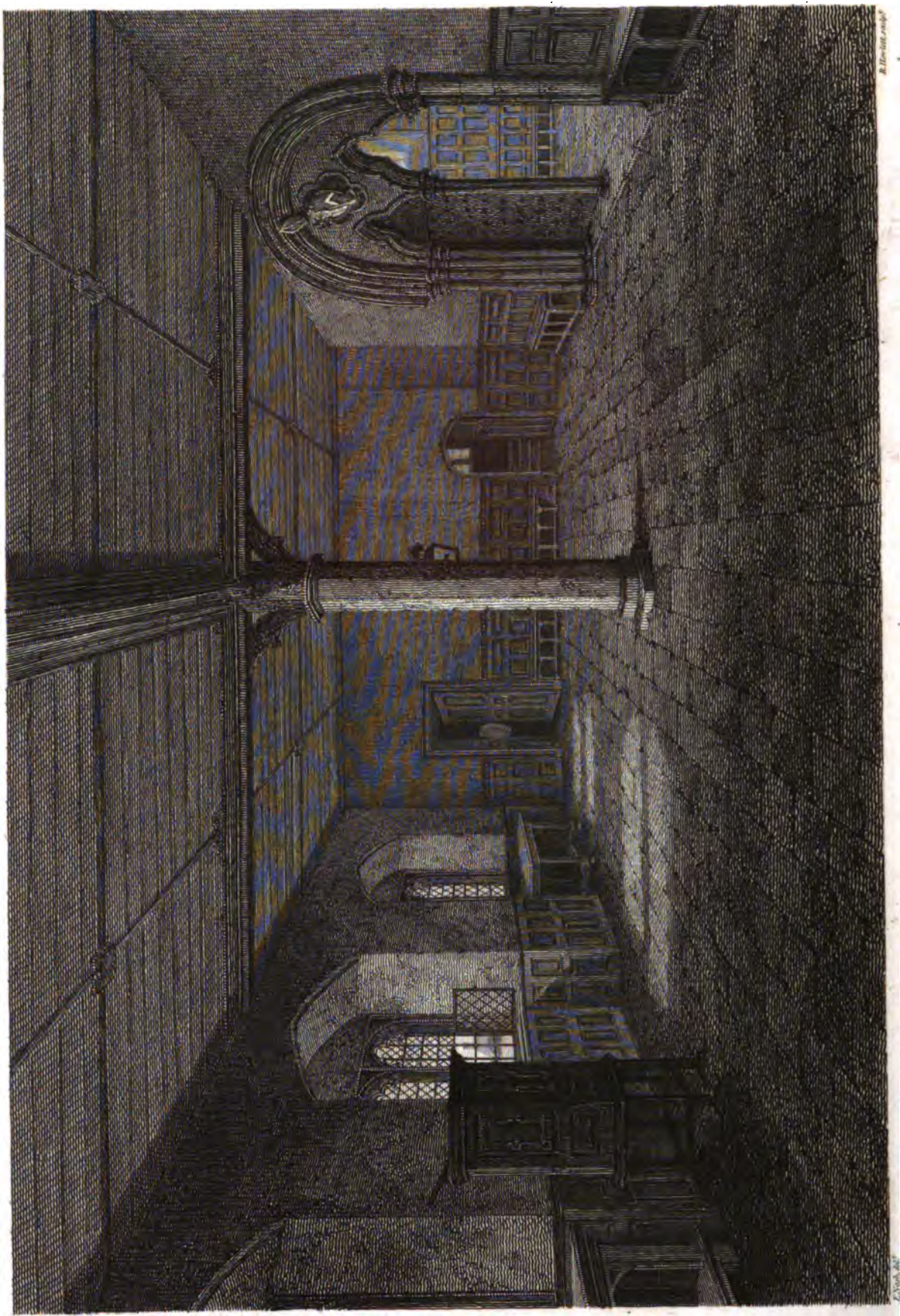
“The common prayer-books being old and worn out, archbishop Herring bought several new ones in quarto, handsomely bound and gilt, and covered the great chair near the communion-table, with some silk, which was found in a chest in the vestry.” It is now covered with tawny-coloured velvet.

Besides the above, there appear to have been anciently more chapels, or places of prayer, within Lambeth palace, mention being made of the great chapel in *Computus Ballivorum*, 15 Edward II. as well as in other places, and also in the time of Chichely, when William Tailour was brought before him—“*in capella majori infra manerium suum de Lameth pro tribunali sedente*,” which implies that there was a lesser one. Mention is likewise made of *magnum oratorium domini* & *oratorium domini*, which were distinct from the chapel. In which oratories were several ordinations, as we learn by the registers (A).

In archbishop Peckham's register, 1280, is a memorandum for the reparation of the present chapel; and in the register of arch-

(A) Particularly in the time of archbishop Arundel, as appears from the following instances. 26 of Feb. 1400, Sunday—“*In oratorio infra manerium de Lambeth, Dnus. ordinavit Robert' Tunstall, rectorem eccl' poch' de Kylcomb Meneven' dioc'*,” &c. (Kennet's Regist. and Chron.)





*Interior of the Past Room in the Lollards Tower, Lambeth Palace.*



bishop Arundel, mention is made of a new one, or at least of a new altar in it (the words do not distinctly indicate which) being consecrated in 1407 (A).

## THE POST-ROOM.

This apartment (so denominated from a large *post* or pillar in the centre of it, which supports the roof) is a part of the building called the Lollards' Tower, and forms a sort of vestibulum, or western entrance to the chapel. It is lighted on the west side by three low pointed windows, which open on the Thames. Opposite to these is the doorway of the chapel, a large circular stone arch, enclosing two pointed ones, and surmounted by the arms of archbishop Laud.

To what purpose the post-room originally served, it is difficult to say, other than as an avenue to the chapel. As a specimen of domestic architecture, it claims the notice of the antiquary, being remarkable for the broad and massy character of its walls, and that certain gloomy air of antiquity which in this kind of buildings is so well calculated to recall the memory of other times.

The flat pannelled ceiling of this room is ornamented at the interseptions with a variety of grotesque forms, angels bearing shields

(A) *Dedicatio nove Capelle Dni. infra Manerium de Lamhith.*

Memorand' quod die Jovis, 22 die mensis Decembris, A. D. 1407, et trans' Dni. anno 12, Dnus. Thomas (Cant' archiepus.) &c. consecravit sive dedicavit quoddam altare in capella annex' fini orientali medii camere Dni. noviter construct' infra manerium suum de Lamhyth, in honore beatissime Virginis Marie & festi annunciationis ejusdem.—Ducarel's Lambeth.

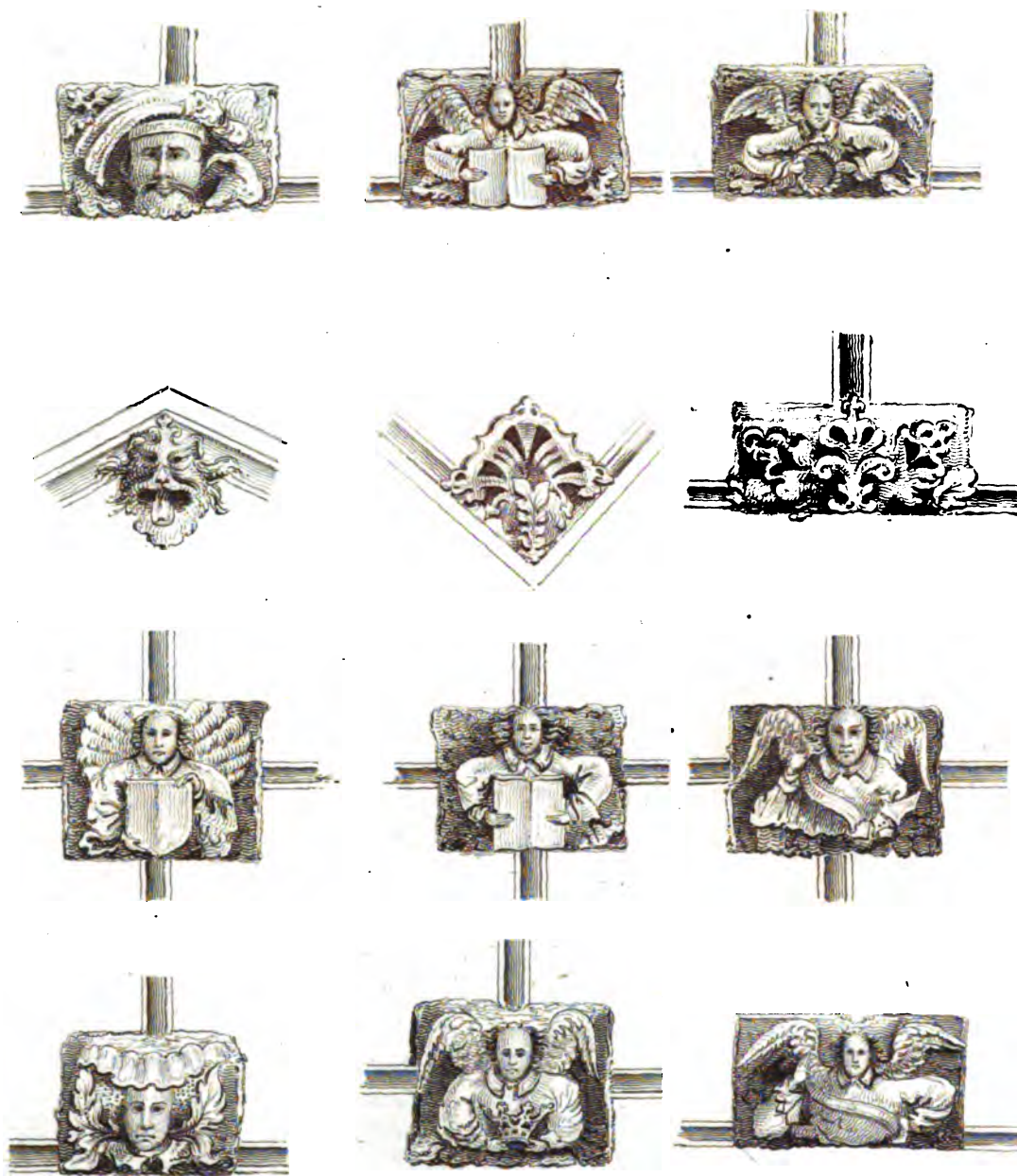
of arms, scrolls, &c. Some of these are selected in the annexed plate, and will afford an idea of the rest. One head is particularly remarkable, the face being an exact resemblance of that of Henry VIII. Whether this was the result of accident or design, it is not easy to determine; if the latter, it may serve to mark the date of this ceiling's erection.

Near one of the windows of this room stands an ancient moveable pulpit or reading-desk, possibly once belonging to the chapel, and now disused from age and decay.

The Lollards' Tower (besides the apartments above described) contains various other rooms, now chiefly appropriated to domestic purposes. It is a large pile of stone building, and is thought to have derived its name from a little prison at the top of it (which will be noticed hereafter), used anciently for confining the religious sect called *Lollards*. This portion of the palace was erected by archbishop Chichely, and cost in the whole £278:2:11½. Each item of the expense is set down in the *computus ballivorum*, or steward's accounts of the year. By these it appears, every foot in height of this building, including the whole circumference, cost 13s. 4d. for the work. The iron-work used about the windows and doors amounted to 1322½ lbs. in weight, at three-halfpence per pound, to £10:14:11½; and three thousand bricks were used for stopping the windows between the chapel and that tower.

On the west side was a tabernacle or niche made, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas, which image cost 13s. 4d. A brick-





*Carvings on the Ceiling of the Post-Room, Lambeth Palace.*



layer's and a tiler's wages were then by the day, with victuals, 4*d.*, without victuals, 6*d.* or 6½*d.*; a labourer's with victuals, 3*d.*, without victuals, 3½*d.* But most of this tower was done by the gross, as the computers call it, or the great.

To make way for the erection of this fabric, some other buildings on the same site appear to have been taken down, and cleared away; but of what nature they were, whether prisons or no, is not known.

It is certain that the archbishop of Canterbury had prisons here before this tower was built; for we have an account of a married chaplain brought before archbishop Arundel in the year 1402, out of his prisons within his manor of Lambeth; but it is now impossible to ascertain where those prisons stood. The Lollards were very much persecuted in the times of Arundel and Chichely; and several of the proceedings against them are extant in the registers of this see (A). William Tailour, in particular, was brought to Lambeth before archbishop Chichely; but he was not confined there, being expressly said, in Wilkins's Councils, to have been then, and long before, in the bishop of Worcester's custody (B). However,

(A) Reg. Chichely, ii. fol. 57.

(B) William Tailour, priest and master of arts, at his first appearance at Lambeth, September 12, being brought before the archbishop, found Chichely in his library, sitting upon his tribunal, when Tailour confessed that fourteen years before he had been excommunicated by Arundel on a charge of heresy; but now abjuring such notions, and taking the requisite oath of submission to such sentence as should be subjoined, he was promised absolution; and on the 14th of the same month he was again brought before archbishop Chichely in his chapel at Lambeth, and with the usual ceremony released from the excommunication. February 22, &c. the same

some of the Lollards were undoubtedly confined in this tower, which still retains the Lollards' name, and has all the appearance of a prison, for the circumstance is generally noticed in history, though the persons are not particularly mentioned.

In 1402 it is expressly asserted, that some of the poor persecuted Lollards were examined here in the time of archbishop Arundel, and afterwards of archbishop Chichely; and even John Wiclef is said to have appeared before delegates in the chapel at Lambeth.—[T. Walsingham's Hist. and J. Lewis's Hist. of J. Wiclef.]

In 1511 archbishop Warham's proceedings against divers reputed heretics in his court held at Lambeth, are mentioned in bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation. And in 1531, during the primacy of the same, the venerable Hugh Latymer, after being excommunicated for a supposed act of contumacy, was ordered by the archbishop to remain in close custody in his manor of Lambeth.

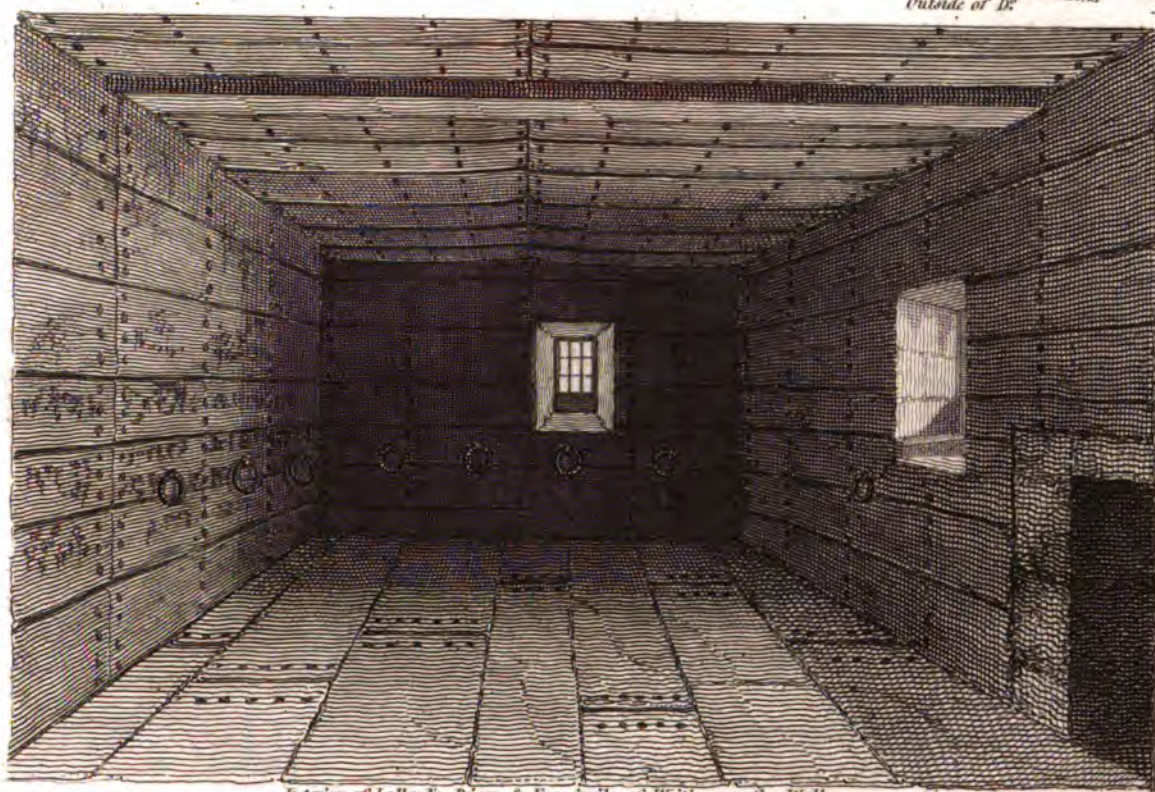
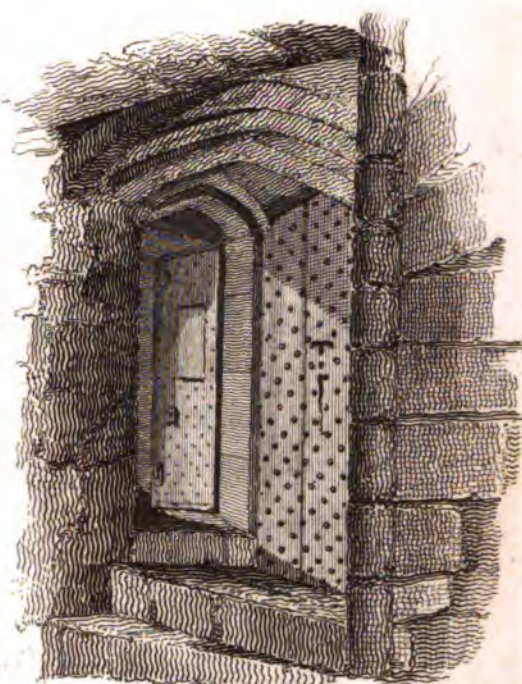
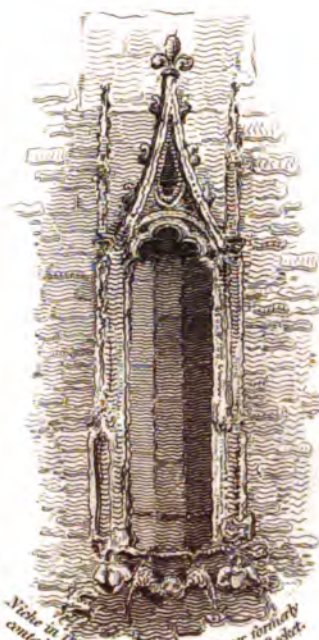
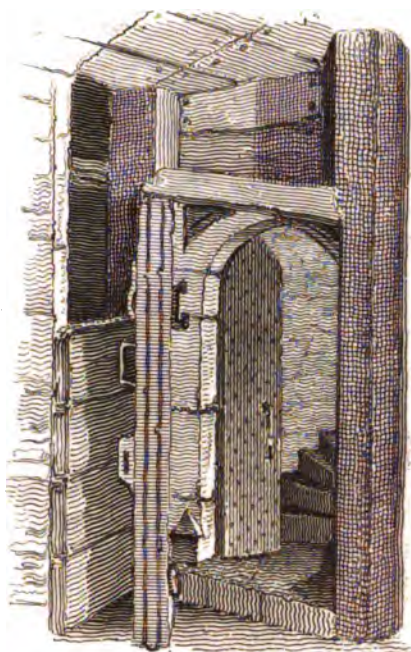
A small pointed door on the south side of the post-room leads to the

year, Tailour appeared a third time before the archbishop, who was then seated judicially in his *chapel*, and he was now convicted of being a relapsed heretic. In consequence, he was on the last day of the month deprived in form of all his clerical functions, and delivered up to the secular power. Chichely himself presided in St. Paul's cathedral, when the sentence of deprivation was executed.

The principal tenets deemed heretical in Tailour were—that prayer ought to be addressed to God only—that praying to any created being is idolatrous—and that the worship due to God was not due to Christ in his *human*, but in his *divine* nature.—Wilkins's Councils, vol. iii. p. 407—413.







Deo sit gratiarum amo  
 ihon xon h the che pambay  
 chesam doctor the estomoren  
 the xon h the che pambay  
 the xon h the che pambay



## LOLLARDS' PRISON,

The place where these unhappy persons are supposed to have been confined. The ascent to this room is by a small spiral stone staircase, the steps of which are much decayed. It is entered by a little pointed stone doorway, barely sufficient for one person to pass at a time, which doorway has an inner and outer door of strong oak, thickly studded with iron, and fastenings to correspond. The first thing that arrests the attention on entering, is, the large iron rings fastened to the wainscot which lines the walls. There are *eight* of these rings still firmly fixed, and about breast-high, in this order; *three* on the south side, *four* on the west side, and *one* on the north side. The wainscot, the ceiling, and every part of this chamber, is entirely lined with oak near an inch and a half in thickness (A). It has two very small windows, narrowing outwards, one to the west, the other to the north. A small chimney is on the north part, and upon the sides are various scratches, half sentences, initials, and in one or two places a crucifix, cut out with a knife, or some other sharp instrument, by the prisoners who are supposed to have been confined here.

The letters are all in the old English character, and in general made so rudely as to be not easily decyphered: Dr. Ducarel has

(A) The entrance doorway of this room is five feet and a half high, twenty-one inches wide, and one foot seven inches deep: the oaken doors are three feet and a half thick. The prison itself is twelve feet long, nine feet wide, and eight feet high. The windows are two feet four inches high, and one foot two inches wide, withinside; and about half the dimensions on the outside.

endeavoured to put together the following sentences, which are however far from being correct.

Deo sit gratiarum (gratiorū.) actio—petit Jougauham  
 The and John Spocke Barbur and scandelar  
 The cyype me out of all el compene amen  
 Thomas Bacar—the esto morinens  
 Hic abit—Austin—John Worth  
 Chessam Doctor—Dose te ips 'm  
 Harley—the—John (Johan) Spocke  
 Pierre Amackki, (John Pork).

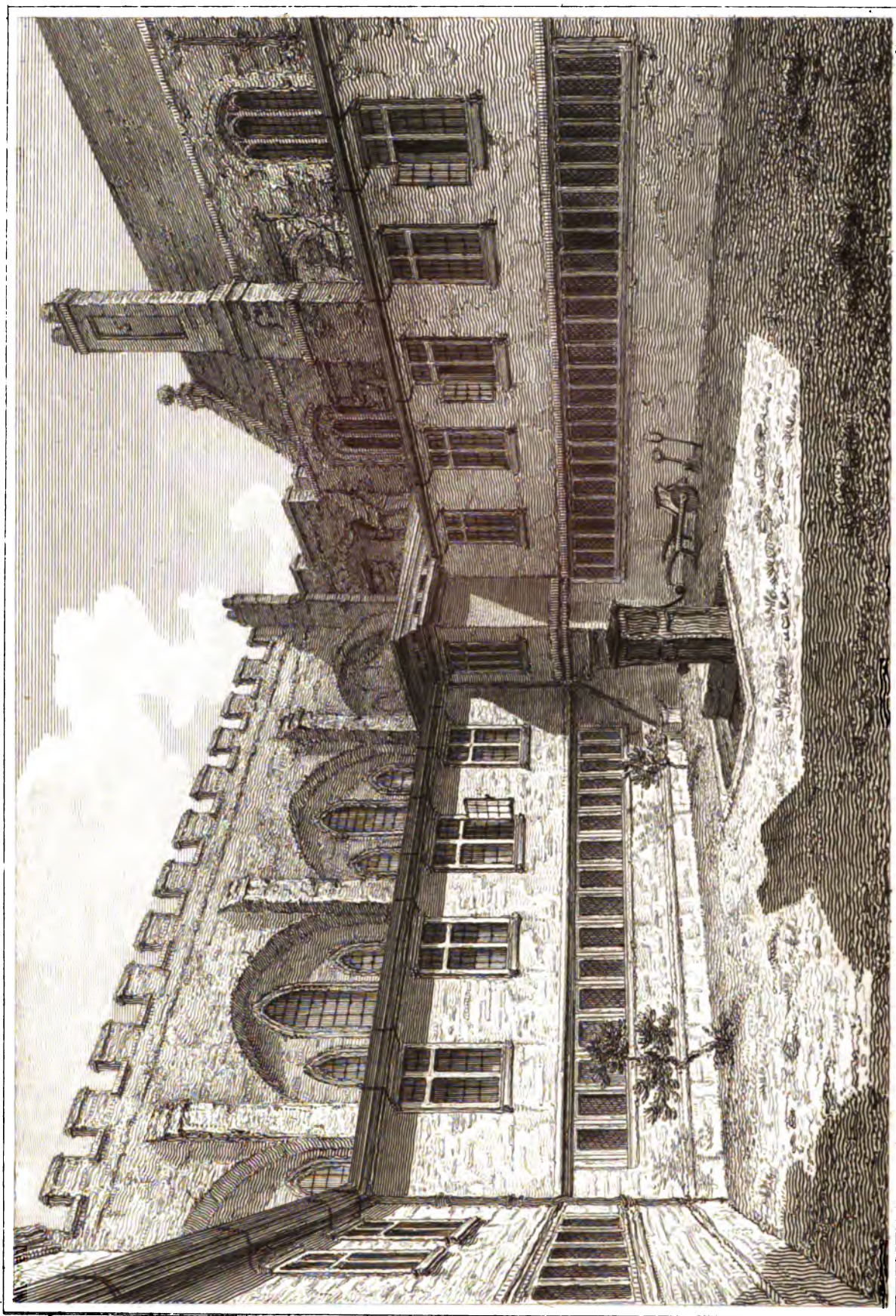
Beneath the annexed plate, containing a view of the Lollards' prison, &c. is engraved an accurate *fac simile* of the greater part of this writing, with the several marks and characters, from which the reader can form his own conclusions.

By a small door opposite the entrance to the Lollards' prison, is a way to the leads of the chapel, which afford a very fine prospect of the palace, park, gardens, &c.: at the very top of the tower is fixed the chapel bell.

The exterior of the Lollards' tower, when viewed from the Thames, has a fine venerable appearance, and is the only part of the palace remaining that is built entirely of stone. It consists of a large tower, and a smaller square projection on the south side, somewhat receding from it: the whole building is five stories high. The larger tower has in front a number of fine windows, which give light to the several apartments it contains: the smaller one, at the top of which is







Engraved by J. Smith from a drawing by J. Smith

*The Tower with parts of the Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, and the Chapel of St. Andrew.*

the prison, is plainer and more massy in its appearance. Between the two windows of the third story of the former is the beautiful niche, in which originally stood the statue of St. Thomas à Becket, the sculpture of the upper part of which is still fresh and sharp. The lower stories of these towers are now used as cellars. The whole is finely shaded by the venerable trees of what is called the "Bishop's Walk."

## CLOISTERS.

*Magnum claustrum*, and *parvum claustrum*, the great cloisters, and little cloisters, are mentioned in the steward's accounts for the years 1224 and 1443, and consequently at those early periods formed part of the palace.

Of these, the little, or inner cloisters (though probably not the original buildings), were remaining till the time of archbishop Herring, by whose order they were taken down. Dr. Ducarel, who remembered them, says, they stood on the north side without the chapel, being covered and floored with tiles, and supported by twelve pillars. They reached from east to west parallel to the north side of the chapel (on the outside of a pantry, opposite to the steward's room, in which pantry stands one of the aqueducts), and went quite up to the garden wall, being nearly as long as the chapel.

The site of these smaller cloisters is called the Burying-ground, possibly from its having been anciently used for interments; though when archbishop Herring, on the removal of the



cloisters, had it dug, and the weeds cleared, no bones nor any signs of them were found.

The present cloisters stand on the south side of the chapel, their north side being bounded by the great hall, and their eastern and western sides by the guard-chamber and the Lollards' tower. They include an area but of small dimensions, and are apparently of modern construction, that is to say, not much older than the library which they support (1610). Their sides are plain, and the ceiling flat, composed of common laths and plaster. They serve as avenues to the various parts of the palace.

#### THE CRYPT, OR UNDER-CHAPEL.

The entrance to the under-chapel is from the north-east corner of the cloisters. This is generally thought to be the oldest part of the palace. It consists of a series of strong stone arches, supported in the centre by a short massy column, and is thirty-six feet long by twenty-four feet wide: the height of the roof from the ground is about ten feet. These vaults are now converted into cellars, but might possibly be once used for divine worship, as there is a second entrance to them from the north side of the cloisters. At one end are remains of a building, supposed to have been of late years a bakehouse or kitchen.

The steward's parlour, or great parlour as it was formerly called, is situated in this part of the palace: it is a fine noble room, as old as the time of archbishop Cranmer(A), whose motto, "NOSCE

(A) Cœnaculum inferius (hodie dictum, the great parlour) apud Lambeth construxit. Note MS. in Antiquities of Britain, archbishop Cranmer.





*Ancient Crypt beneath the Chapel, Lambeth Palace.*





TE IPSUM," is painted in various parts of the large bow window, together with the royal arms of England (A). The servants' hall, which nearly adjoins it, is an apartment of the same description, and is supposed to have been built or repaired by archbishop Bancroft, as it contains his arms, as also his motto, "VOLENTE DEO." The great kitchen, further on, was built by archbishop Sancroft about the year 1685.

Returning along the eastern side of the cloister, we next arrive at

## THE GREAT HALL.

Mention of the hall occurs in the oldest steward's account extant (B); and such an apartment was, no doubt, an appendage to the palace from its first foundation; but when or by whom originally built does not appear. It was repaired or refounded by Chichely. In the year 1570 and 1571 archbishop Parker "covered the great hall of Lambeth with shingles;" and its name appears in other accounts of a subsequent date. This ancient building (as before noticed) was destroyed by Scott, one of the regicides, in the year 1648.

The present hall stands precisely on the site of the old one. It was ordered by its founder, archbishop Juxon (C), to be built to

(A) See the plate of arms.

(B) Computus 15 Ed. II. (1321), in the time of archbishop Reynolds. (Steward Thomas Byssuche.) Vide p. 16.

(C) It cost 10,500*l.* This munificent prelate sat in the see only two years and nine months, and laid out in repairs 14,847*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

resemble the ancient model as nearly as possible; nor could all the persuasions of men versed in architecture, and of his friends, induce him to rebuild it in the modern way, and unite it to the library, though it would have cost less money (A). It was not finished at the time of his decease; but he left the following provision in his will: "If I happen to die before the hall at Lambeth be finished, my executor to be at the charge of finishing it according to the model made of it, if my successor shall give leave."

The architecture of this magnificent fabric is of the mixed kind, as well as the ornaments, though the whole is intended as an imitation of the Gothic style. The walls are chiefly built of a fine red brick, and are supported by stone buttresses edged and coped with stone, which do not terminate in pinnacles, but in large balls or globes. The roof on the outside is slated, and in the centre rises a lofty and elegant lantern, at the top of which are the arms of the see of Canterbury impaled with those of Juxon, and surmounted by the archiepiscopal mitre.

The interior measures in length ninety-three feet, in breadth thirty-eight, and in height upwards of fifty feet. The depth of the great bay-window at the north-west end is seven feet four inches, and it reaches in height from the floor to the edge of the roof. The whole of the inside is profusely ornamented; the roof in particular is constructed with much labour, and, considering it was built in an age when such things were not usual, may be called a fine piece of workmanship. It is entirely composed of oak, on

(A) Aubrey's Hist. Surry, vol. v. p. 273.



Drawn by J. Nash.

Engraved by D. Smith.

*Interior of the Great Hall, Lambeth Palace.*

London, Published for W. Herbert, 21, St. Paul's Church-yard, & R. B. Dingley, 10, Strand, by J. G. & Co.





many parts of which are carved the arms of Juxon; on others Juxon impaled with the see of Canterbury, or the arms of Canterbury only; and on other parts a mitre between four negroes' heads.

At the upper end above the archbishop's seat in the large north window the same arms are again seen in stained glass; they are likewise carved over the hall door with the date MDCLXIII.; and at the lower end is a screen of the Ionic order, on the top of which is the founder's crest, a negro head crowned. The whole hall is wainscoted to a considerable height, and the floor is handsomely paved.

Two of the great oak tables have upon them the date 1664, and therefore were made at the charge of archbishop Sheldon: the lowest on the east side is a shovel-board table.

The reason (says the historian of the palace) why such large halls were built in the seats and houses of our ancient nobility and gentry was, that there might be room to exercise the generous hospitality which prevailed among our ancestors, and which was, without question, duly exercised by most of the great possessors of this mansion, though not particularly recorded; but most eminently by archbishop Winchelsey, and the archbishops Cranmer and Parker.

It was indeed suggested invidiously to Henry VIII. that Cranmer did not keep proper hospitality; but Mr. Seymour, the person who had thus slandered him, being afterwards with his own eyes convinced of the contrary, made this confession to the king: "I do remember that I told your highness, that my lord of Canterbury

kept no hospitality correspondent unto his dignity; and now I perceive I did abuse your highness with an untruth. For, besides your grace's house, I think he be not in the realm of none estate or degree, that hath such a hall furnished, or that fareth more honourably at his own table (A)."

Pole had a patent from Philip and Mary to retain one hundred servants; which affords some idea of his hospitality and grandeur.

(A) Strype's Memorials. What great hospitality Cranmer maintained, we may judge by the following authentic list of the officers of his household, viz. steward, treasurer, comptroller, gamators, clerk of the kitchen, caterer, clerk of the spicery, yeoman of the ewry, bakers, pantlers, yeomen of the horse, yeomen ushers, butlers of wine and ale, larderers, squilleries, ushers of the hall, porter, ushers of the chamber, daily waiters in the great chamber, gentlemen ushers, yeomen of the chamber, carver, sewer, cup-bearer, grooms of the chamber, marshal, groom ushers, almoner, cooks, Chandler, butchers, master of the horse, yeomen of the wardrobe, and harbingers\*.

Correspondent to this numerous retinue was the archbishop's state. "There were generally three tables spread in the hall, and served at the same time: 1. The archbishop's table, at which ordinarily sate none but the peers of the realm, privy-counsellors, and gentlemen of the greatest quality. 2. The almoner's table, at which sate the chaplains, and all the guests of the clergy, beneath diocesan bishops and abbots. 3. The steward's table, at which sate all other gentlemen. The suffragan bishops were then wont to sit at the almoner's table; and archbishop Cranmer, in admitting his suffragan Richard Thornden, prebendary of Canterbury and bishop of Dover, to his own table, did him unusual honour; which was therefore noted, to aggravate the ingratitude of that man in conspiring against the said archbishop †."

Besides this hospitality, he administered proper relief to the poor at his gate ‡.

\* From a MS. in the Lambeth library (not numbered), intituled, "Orders and Statutes of Household, observed in the House of Thomas Cranmer, sometyme Lord Archbishop of Canterbury."

† Wharton's Observations on Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, p. 258. Appendix.

‡ Ibid. p. 451.

Parker had a similar grant from Elizabeth for forty retainers; but he had a great many more, as appears from the cheque-roll of his household:

“ All thes had allowance for their diett in the hall at Lambhith; as first was the steward's table on the one side for himself; his two fellow-officers, gentlemen of the horse, secretaries, gentleman usher, that waited not at the archbishop's table, with other gentlemen waiters: and if al cold not sit thear thei were placed at the gentlemen's table. Next to that table, over against the steward's table on the other side of the hall, had the almoner his table, with the chapleins and the stewdents; and either of thes tables had like allowance of diet, manchet and wine. The gentlemen's long table, at first sitting was for some gentlemen of household and manors, and for the archbishop's waiters, when he had dined. On the other side against them sat the yeomen waiters and yeomen officers, that attended not, and meaner sort of strangers. At the table next the hall dore sat the cooks and attendant yeomen officers. Over against them sat the gromes before mentioned of the stable and other extern places. Then at the nether end of the hall, by the pantry, was a table whereat was dailie entertained eight or ten of the poor of the town by turns.”

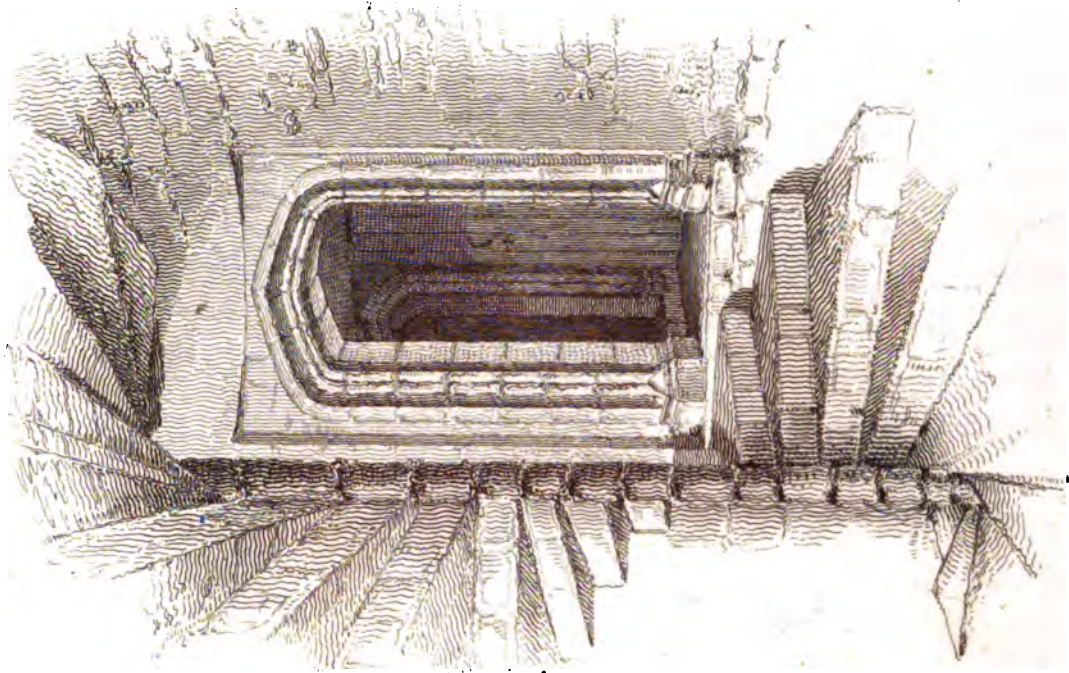
“ The sub-almoner had a chest for broken mete and brede, and a tub with broken beer, for relief of other poore, as they wer put in bills parted among them.”

Strype gives us this further account of archbishop Parker's hospitality:

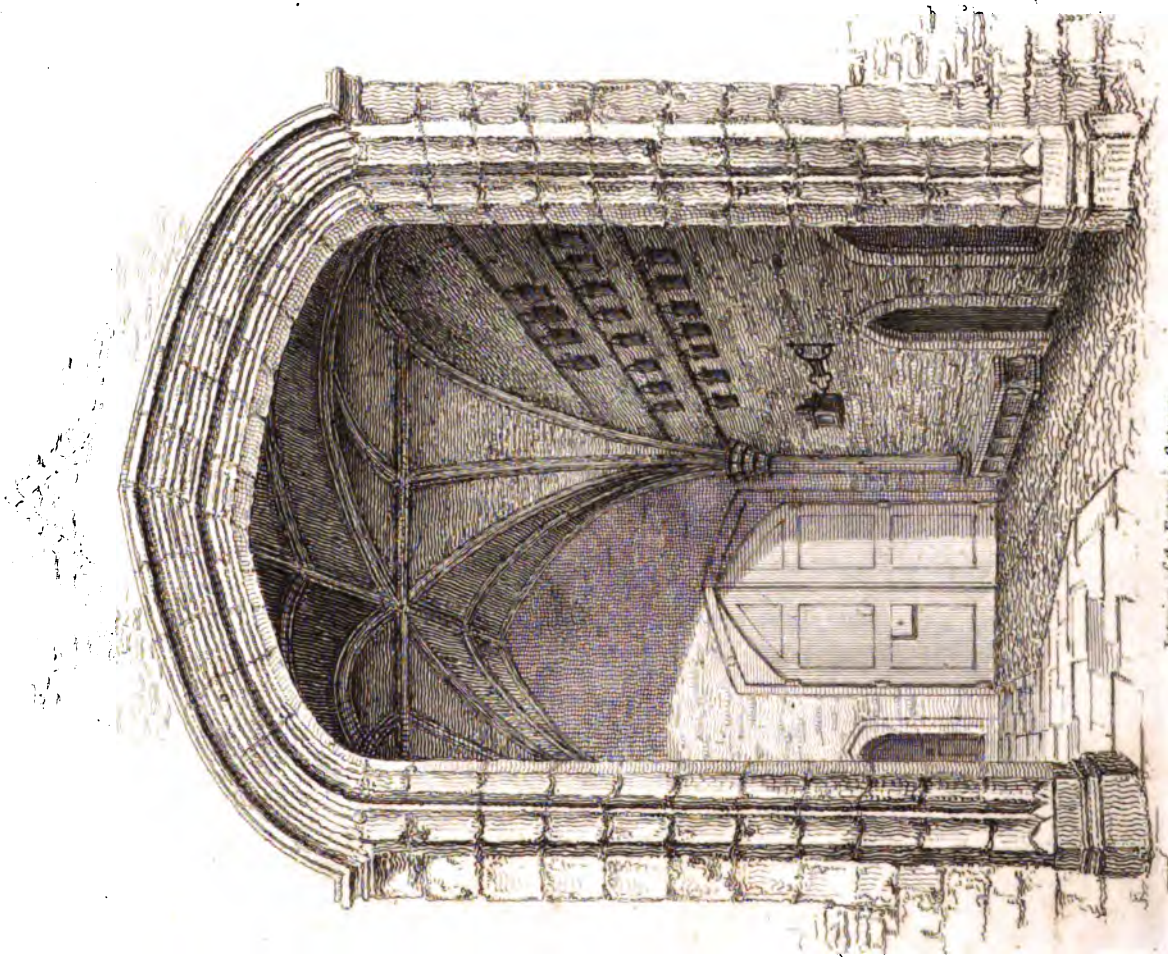
“ In the daily eating, this was the custom : The steward with the servants that were gentlemen of the better rank, sat down at the tables in the hall on the right hand ; and the almoner, with the clergy and the other servants, sat on the other side ; where there was plenty of all sorts of provision, both for eating and drinking. The daily fragments thereof did suffice to fill the bellies of a great number of poor hungry people that waited at the gate ; and so constant and unfailing was this provision at my lord’s table, that whosoever came in, either at dinner or supper, being not above the degree of a knight, might here be entertained worthy of his quality, either at the steward’s or at the almoner’s table. And moreover, it was the archbishop’s command to his servants, that all strangers should be received and treated with all manner of civility and respect, and that places at the table should be assigned them according to their dignity and quality, which redounded much to the praise and commendation of the archbishop. The discourse and conversation at meals was void of all brawls and loud talking, and for the most part consisted in framing men’s manners to religion, or to some other honest and beseeching subject. There was a monitor of the hall ; and if it happened that any spoke too loud, or concerning things less decent, it was presently hushed by one that cried silence. The archbishop loved hospitality, and no man shewed it so much or with better order, though he himself was very abstemious.”

The lower end of the hall has two entrances immediately facing each other : that on the east side leads to a small court, con-





*Entrance to the Record Room.*



*Interior of the Entrance Gallery.*

*Designed by J. B. B. from a Drawing by W. H. B.*

*Architectural. Parts of "Lambeth Palace."*



taining the stables, coach-house, and other domestic offices: the one on the west, to the principal court-yard by which we entered. In the latter, the chief object worthy notice, besides the hall (which has been described), is

## THE GATE-HOUSE.

The "great gate" is enumerated among the buildings of the palace in the steward's accounts, 15 Edward II. (A). Cardinal Morton rebuilt it about the year 1490 in the manner we at present see it. This is perhaps the most magnificent building of the kind now remaining, not for the elegance of its workmanship, but for its vast size and height. It consists of two immense square towers, with a spacious gateway and postern in the centre; the whole embattled and built of a fine red brick, with stone dressings. The arch of the gateway is pointed, and the roof beautifully groined. Above is a noble room, called the "Record Room," wherein the archives of the see of Canterbury are deposited (B). The towers are ascended by spiral stone staircases, which lead to the apartments on the different stories, now principally occupied as store or lumber rooms. The exterior roof of this large building is quite flat, and, being leaded, serves for viewing the very extensive prospect beneath, which on a fine day is scarcely to be equalled: the whole of

(A) Vide page 16.

(B) The registry of the prerogative-office was anciently in a ground room on the left-hand side at the going in at the gate, and afterwards at the right-hand of the same gate opposite to the porter's lodge.

the palace and grounds in particular are seen from thence to the greatest advantage.

At this gate the *dole*, immemorially given to the poor by the archbishops of Canterbury, is constantly distributed. The word *dole* (A) signifies a share, and is still occasionally used in modern language. In former times it was understood of the relief given to the indigent at the gates of great men. Stowe, in his examples of housekeeping, laments the decline of this laudable custom in his day, which before had been so general, that *almes-dishes* (into which certain portions of meat for the needy were carved) were to be seen at every nobleman and prelate's table; and the quantities of provision thus given away were prodigious. Richard de Berry, bishop of Durham, in the reign of Edward III. had every week eight quarters of wheat made into bread for the poor, besides his alms-dishes, fragments of his house, and great sums of money bestowed by him in his journies. West, bishop of Ely, in 1532, daily fed two hundred poor people at his gates; and the lord Cromwell usually the same number. Edward, earl of Derby, fed upwards of sixty aged poor, besides all comers, thrice a week, and furnished on Good Friday two thousand seven hundred people with meat, drink, and money. Others were equally liberal.

The archbishops of Canterbury, as first in place and dignity, appear to have exercised this ancient virtue of hospitality in a supereminent degree. In archbishop Parker's regulations for the

(A) It is derived from the Saxon *œl*, *pars*, *portio*, from *œlan*, *dividere*, *distribuer*. Cowel.

officers of his household, it was ordered that there should be no purloining of meat left upon the tables; "but that it be putt into the almes tubb, and the tubb to be kepte sweete and cleane before it be used from time to time." But the charity of the prelates before that time was truly astonishing. Robert Winchelsey before named, during his primacy, we are informed by Godwin, not only maintained many poor scholars at the universities, but was exceeding bountiful to other persons in distress, "insomuch," says he, "as therein I think he excelled all the archbishops that either were before or after him. Beside the daily fragments of his house, he gave every Friday and Sunday unto every beggar that came to his doore, a loafe of breade of a farthing price (which no doubt was bigger than our penny loafe now) (A); and there were usually such almsday in time of dearth, to the number of five thousand, but in a plentiful four thousand, and seldom or never under; which *communibus annis* amounted unto five hundred pounds a yeere. Over and above this, he used to give every great festival day one hundred and fifty pence to so many poore people, to sende daily meat, drinke, and bread unto such as by reason of age or sickness were not able to fetch almes at his gate, and to sende money, meate, apparell, &c. to such as he thought wanted the same, and were ashamed to beg. But of all other, he was wont to take the greatest compassion upon those that by any misfortune were decayed, and had fallen from wealth to poor estate."

(A) Stowe says it was a loaf of bread sufficient for that day.

The *dole* now given at Lambeth gate consists of fifteen quarter loaves, nine stone of beef, and five shillings worth of halfpence. These are divided into three equal portions, and distributed every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, among thirty poor parishioners of Lambeth. The beef is made into broth thickened with oatmeal, divided into *ten* equal shares, and is distributed with half of one of the loaves, a pitcher of the broth, and twopence, to as many poor persons, who are thus weekly relieved by rotation. Besides this relief, his grace of Canterbury distributes a considerable sum annually to poor housekeepers (A).

(A) By a minute in the churchwardens' accounts of Lambeth, dated December 30, 1656, it is ordered that care be taken to preserve to the parish their right to the *collendines* belonging to the said parish, and that the charge thereof be defrayed by the churchwardens for the time being.

This entry, Dr. Denne was of opinion, referred to the dole or weekly gift of provision at the palace gate, which was most probably withheld after the long parliament had seized the revenues of the see of Canterbury, and that not *collendines*, but *corrodies*, was the word intended. In support of this conjecture it is observed, that among the servile tenures of lands in the parish of Lanchester, in Durham, it is mentioned, that when the villans mowed the lord's meadow, they were to have from their lord a mess called a *corody*: from which Mr. Hutchinson in a note observes, that the word *crowdy* is probably derived, being a name in general acceptance in the north for a mess of oatmeal mixed with water, which is the diet of the Scotch shepherds, and much in use among the common people of the northern counties of England.

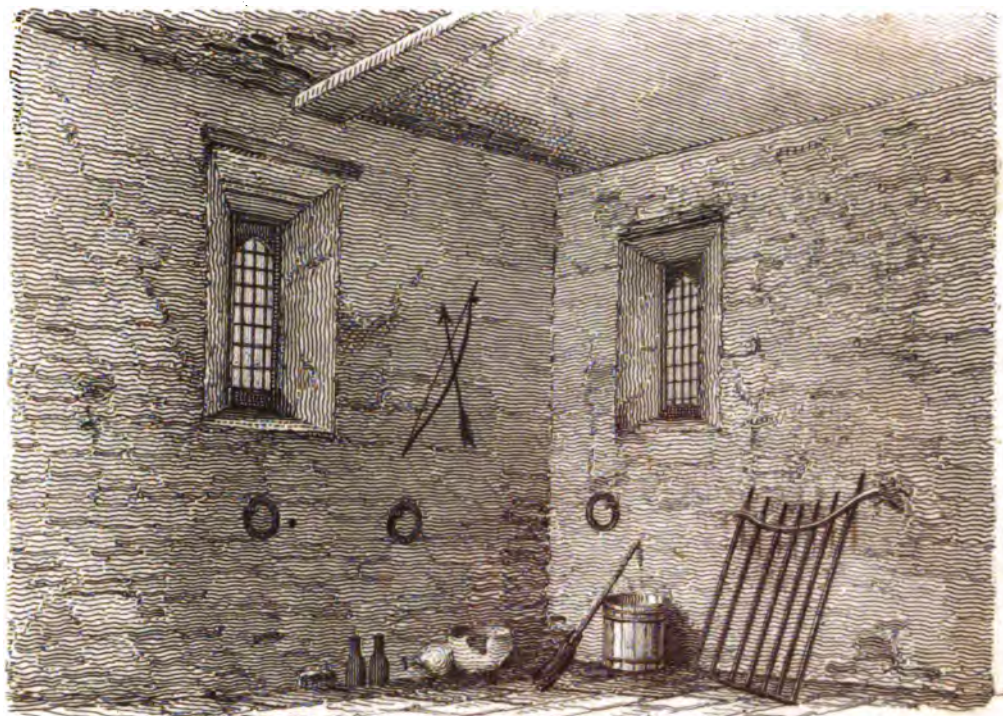
A correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine mentions a custom annually observed at Lambeth palace gate, which must not be ranked under the head of charitable gifts, but may however have a place here.

“ Mr. Urban,

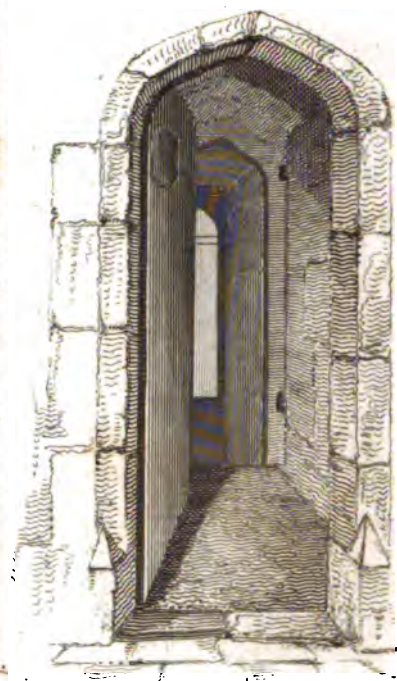
“ Amidst severer studies I observe with pleasure that you sometimes condescend to investigate the origin of singular customs, and perhaps the following may be new



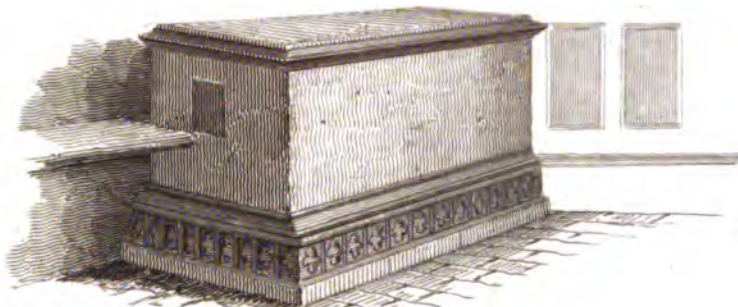




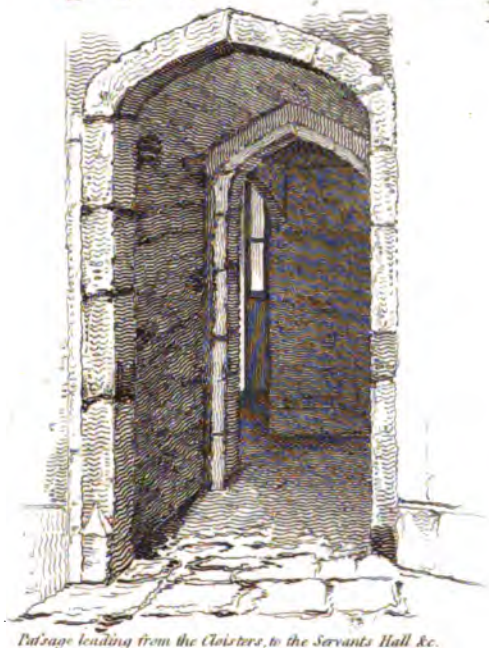
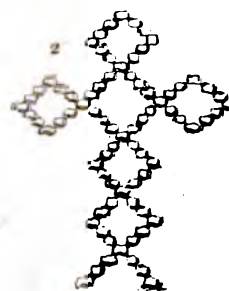
*Apartment adjoining to the Porter's lodge, formerly used as a prison for reputed Heretics, &c.*



*Entrance to the same*



*Archbishop Parker's tomb in the Chapel*



*Passage leading from the Cloisters, to the Servants Hall &c.*



*East End of the Cloys & Entrance to the Cloisters*

*1. & 2. Ornamental Girdles (formed with glazed bricks) in the old wall of the Court Yard.*

*Engraved by J. Boffe from a Drawing by J. Nichol*

# *Architectural Parts of Lambeth Palace.*

*London: Published for W. Heath at the Theatre, & R. W. Parker, Milk-street Row, May 1835.*



We must not quit the gate-house without directing the stranger's notice to a small room adjoining the porter's lodge, supposed to have been used anciently as a secondary prison for confining the overflowings of the Lollards' tower. This room contains three strong iron rings fastened to the wall, and which have evidently remained there from its first erection. It is guarded by a double door: the windows are high and narrow, and the walls lined with stone, and of a prodigious thickness. An additional proof of the ancient appropriation of this room is, that here is the same sort of writing as in the Lollards' tower, cut in the wall with a knife or other sharp instrument. The name of *Crafton*, in the old English character, is perfectly legible, and near it are to be seen a cross, and other figures rudely delineated.

Adjoining the gateway on the right hand is a large modern house called the "New Buildings," first begun to be built by

to many of your readers. On the annual aquatic procession of the lord mayor of London to Westminster, the barge of the company of Stationers, which is usually the first in the show, proceeds to Lambeth palace; where for time immemorial they have received a present of sixteen bottles of the archbishop's prime wine. This custom, I am informed, originated at the beginning of the eighteenth century. When archbishop Tenison enjoyed the see, a very near relation of his, who happened to be master of the Stationers' company, thought it a compliment to call there in full state, and in his barge: when the archbishop being informed that the number of the company within the barge was thirty-two, he thought that a pint of wine for each would not be disagreeable; and ordered at the same time that a sufficient quantity of new bread and old cheese, with plenty of strong ale, should be given to the watermen and attendants; and from that accidental circumstance it has grown into a settled custom. The company, in return, present to the archbishop a copy of the several almanacks which they have the peculiar privilege of publishing."

archbishop Tillotson about the year 1692, but finished by archbishop Sancroft.

On one side of this is the date 1684, and the same date appears upon a sun-dial on the other side. The stone coins in the fore front shew where the first building ended, and the same thing is plainly to be distinguished in the back front.

A room which juts out over the hall door is said to have been archbishop Tillotson's study, from whence he had peep-holes into the hall, the court, &c. with glass in them, by which means he could see every body that came in and went out of the palace.

On the ancient brick wall immediately opposite this building, and which bounds the court-yards on the Thames side, are several devices in glazed bricks. Among them may be discerned three or four crosses of different forms very prettily worked, and which seem to fix the erection of this wall prior to the reformation.

#### PARK AND GARDENS.

Much of the beauty of the extensive grounds belonging to Lambeth palace is owing to the late archbishop, who, besides considerably enlarging them, made many improvements, and caused the whole to be laid out with great taste.

The park and gardens, before the recent additions made to them, were estimated at about thirteen acres (A); they now contain at least eighteen. Of this number the kitchen garden occu-

(A) See Ducarel's History of Lambeth Palace.

pies between three and four acres, and has been walled in at a great expense. This, however, it amply repays by the quantity of fruit and vegetables it produces.

These gardens have been long remarked for containing two uncommonly fine fig-trees, traditionally reported to have been planted by cardinal Pole, and fixed against that part of the palace believed to be founded by him. They are of the white Marseilles sort, and still bear delicious fruit. They cover a surface of more than fifty feet in height and forty in breadth. The circumference of the southernmost of these trees is twenty-eight inches, of the other twenty-one. On the south side of the building in a small private garden, is another tree of the same kind and age; its circumference at bottom twenty-eight inches.

At a small distance from the palace stood formerly a curious summerhouse (*solarium*), built in the time of archbishop Cranmer, after an ingenious design of his chaplain, Dr. John Ponet, or Poynt, who had great skill and taste in works of this kind (A).

(A) In Strype's *Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer* is a circumstantial detail of the ceremonies used at the consecration of Dr. Ponet to the see of Rochester, June 29, 1550. Archbishop Cranmer collated him in 1543 to the rectory of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, in London (*Newcourt, Repert.* vol. i. p. 486), and it was probably by his grace's interest that he obtained the eighth stall in Canterbury cathedral. In 1547 he was requested by his friend, Roger Ascham, to present an application to the archbishop for a license to eat flesh. *Memorials*, p. 167. He gave to king Henry the Eighth a dial of his device, shewing not only the hour of the day, but also the day of the month, the sign of the sun, the planetary hour, and the change of the moon. But what was more to his credit than being an eminent mathematician and

This was repaired by archbishop Parker, but falling very much to decay was some time since removed, and its site is now not exactly known.

The small garden next the Thames was walled and embanked by archbishop Cornwallis.

On the 1st of January 1779, a dreadful storm, supposed equal to that of 1703, threw down three chimnies, unroofed great part of the palace, and destroyed seventeen large timber trees in these gardens.

In the same place, on the 26th of May 1784, a number of gold coins, supposed to have been deposited here in the time of archbishop Laud, were found by several persons who were at work in the gardens. They were of three different sizes, in number one hundred and ninety-seven, and were sold to one Fisher at his shop in Leicester Fields, the morning they were found. Fisher carried them immediately to Messrs. Floyer and Price, refiners, in Love Lane, Wood Street. The number which Fisher sold (one hundred and seventy) were in weight thirty-seven ounces thirteen drams, at three pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence, for which Floyer paid to Fisher one hundred and forty-five pounds seventeen shillings and ten-pence. Mr. Floyer told Mr. Sampson,

an artist was, he shewed by his works in Latin and in English, that he was a man of great learning, and he is said to have been preferred by king Edward the Sixth in regard of some excellent sermons he had preached before his Majesty. Godwin de Præsul. 238.

the archbishop's principal steward, that they were all coins of James I. and Charles I. (A).

## REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

In 1381, during the insurrection of Wat Tyler, the rebels not only beheaded archbishop Sudbury, then high chancellor, but a party plundered this palace, and burnt most of the goods, books, registers, and remembrances of Chancery. The author of an ancient chronicle (B), speaking of the manner in which the mob vented their fury on this occasion, says, "*Ad manerium suum de Lamhith descendentes, libros, vestes, mappas, et plura alia inibi relictia igne combusserunt, dolia vino referta confregerunt et hause-runt.*" Sudbury's Register Book fortunately escaped the devastation, and is still at Lambeth.

The damages done by this lawless banditti were repaired in a great measure by Arundel and Chichely; but much was left for their successors to do, as may be reasonably concluded from the sums of money expended by Morton and Warham. The latter in particular is said to have laid out thirty thousand pounds (a

(A) Two of these were afterwards on sale at a silversmith's shop opposite Lancaster Court in the Strand, both with Charles I.'s motto, *Florent Concordia Regna*. See the plates published by the Soc. Ant. Gold Coins, p. xiii. Nos. 1, 5, &c.

(B) MS. in Benet college library, Cambridge. This is a continuation by John Malverne of R. Higden's Chronicle to 1394, beginning from 1236, and contains many curious particulars not to be found in our ancient historians yet published.

prodigious sum in those days) in repairing and beautifying the archiepiscopal palaces, of which Lambeth, there is little doubt (though not expressly mentioned), was the principal.

In the year 1501, Catherine of Arragon, afterwards queen of Henry VIII. on her first arrival in England, "was lodged with her ladies for some days at the archbishop's inne at Lambeth (A)." It was afterwards honoured with the frequent presence of royalty.

In 1513, during a visit, it is presumed, from Henry VIII.

(A) Stowe's Annals, quoted by Mr. Lysons. According to a MS. of the time printed in the fifth volume of Leland's *Collectanea*, it should seem, however, that the princess was rather lodged at the *manor-house* of Lambeth, i. e. Kennington palace, than the archbishop's inn, which two were frequently confounded. The passage is as follows:

"Upon the morrowe, being the viith daye of the moneth, the princesse tooke her journey to Chertsey, and there lodged all that night, and from thence passed toward Lambeth: and or ever she came fully to the said towne, beyond a village called Kingston uppon Thames, the duke of Buckingham on horsebacke full rightly beseeute, the erle of Kent, the lord Henry the duke's brother, and the abbot of Bury, with a great many of the duke's gentlemen and yeomen in his livery of black and red to the number of three or fower hundred persons, met this noble ladie; and after that the said duke had saluted her grace, the abbot of Bury declared goodly in Latin a certain proposition of her welcoming into the realme: and at that village they lodged all that night, and so accompanied with her, in the morne right honorably conducted her to her *lodging at Kennington*, near Lambeth; where she continowed untill such season as her entring into the cittye of London might most conveniently in every manner be prepared, as well on the parte of her retinue of Spaine, as of her assistants of the realme of England, who by our souveraigne were assigned, as well for the increase and magnifying of her honor and estate, as for the maynteynance of the old and famous appetites that the English people ever have used in the wellcomming of acceptable and well-beloved straungers."



to archbishop Warham at this palace, Charles Somerset was created earl of Worcester (A).

Anno 1543. Though in the instance next to be cited, the same prince did not enter within the walls of the palace, yet his benevolent visit at Lambeth bridge to archbishop Cranmer, the then most reverend owner of the house, deserves to be noticed. The occurrence alluded to is, the king's designedly coming one evening in his barge, and the archbishop standing at the stairs to pay his duty, his majesty called him into the barge, in order to put him into a way to frustrate the malicious contrivances of bishop Gardiner and others to accomplish his ruin (B).

Queen Mary is said to have completely furnished Lambeth palace for the reception of cardinal Pole at her own expense, and to have frequently honoured him with her company.

Anno 1556 (July 21), says Strype, the queen removed from St. James's in the fields unto Eltham, passing through the park to Whitehall, and took her barge, crossing over to Lambeth unto my lord cardinal's place: and there she took her chariot, and so rid through St. George's Fields to Newington, and so over the fields to Eltham at five o'clock in the afternoon. She was attended on horseback by the cardinal, &c. and a conflux of people to see her grace, above ten thousand.

In the winter of the same year the queen removed from St. James's through the park, and took her barge to Lambeth unto

(A) *Magna Britan. Antiq. et Nov. vol. vi. p. 258.*

(B) *Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, p. 128.*

the lord cardinal's place, and there her grace dined with him and divers of the council; and after dinner she took her journey unto Greenwich to keep her Christmas there (A). The following year the queen dined at Lambeth with the lord cardinal Pole, and after dinner removed to Richmond, "and there her grace tarried her pleasure (B)."

In 1558 cardinal Pole departed this life at Lambeth palace, though his name is omitted in the list given by Dr. Ducarel of prelates who died there. His body lay here in state forty days, when it was removed to Canterbury to be interred.

Queen Elizabeth was a frequent visitant to archbishop Parker (c); and the confidence she reposed in that prelate, induced her to employ him in many affairs of great trust. On his first promotion to the archiepiscopal see, she committed to him in free custody the deprived bishops Tonsal and Thirlby, the one bishop

(A) Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, p. 310.

(B) These visits are noticed in the churchwardens' accounts of the parish. "1555, 1557—Payde to the ringers when the king and the quene came from Hampton court to Grenewich, in the moneth of August—8*d*.

"To the ryngers when the quene's grace came from Westminster to Lambeth, in the moneth of July—6*d*.

"To the ryngers Septr. ix. when the quene's grace came to Lambeth church—4*d*."

Elizabeth's visits to the archbishops are noticed in a similar manner.

(c) On one of these occasions, when the queen had been treated with extraordinary magnificence, she is said, after having thanked the prelate for his hospitality, to have addressed Mrs. Parker in the following very unprincely manner: "And you, *madam* I may not call you, and *mistress* I am ashamed to call you, so as I know not what to call you, but nevertheless I thank you."

of Durham, the other of Ely, whom to his great credit he entertained most kindly. These were both learned and excellent men, who although they conscientiously adhered to the old religion, were of mild and tolerant principles. Tonsal survived his confinement but about four months, and dying November 18, 1559, aged eighty-three, was buried in Lambeth church. Thirlby was the archbishop's guest upwards of ten years, and was buried near bishop Tonsal (A). Besides the above was consigned to his keep-

(A) It will not be thought impertinent by the reader, before unacquainted with the circumstance, to be told, that some few years since the body of bishop Thirlby was accidentally found. The particulars of this very curious discovery are thus given in the Appendix to Nichols's History of Lambeth:—On opening the grave for the interment of archbishop Cornwallis, in March 1783, a stout leaden coffin was discovered, six feet six inches long, one foot eight inches wide, and but nine inches deep; in which had been deposited the remains of bishop Thirlby. The coffin was in fashion somewhat like a horse-trough, and had all the appearance of never having been covered with wood, the earth around it being perfectly dry and crumbly. By the ill-judged officiousness of the grave-digger, who had accidentally struck his pickaxe into it, and afterwards enlarged the hole, the discovery became so public that the church was crowded before the matter was known to the proper officers, and before such observations could be made as the curiosity of the subject deserved. The principal circumstances that occurred were, that the body, which was wrapped in fine linen, was moist, and had evidently been preserved in some species of pickle, which still retained a volatile smell, not unlike that of hartshorn; the flesh was preserved, and had the appearance of a mummy; the face was perfect, and the limbs flexible; the beard of a remarkable length, and beautifully white. The linen and woollen garments were all well preserved. The cap, which was of silk, adorned with point lace, had probably been black, but the colour was discharged: it was in fashion like that represented in the pictures of archbishop Juxon. A slouched hat, with strings fastened to it, was under the left arm. There was also a cassock so fastened as to appear like an apron with strings, and several small pieces of the bishop's garments, which had the appearance of a pilgrim's habit. The above account was com-

ing Dr. Boxal, late secretary to queen Mary. All these, by the worthy primate's munificence, had lodgings, says a contemporary writer, to themselves; "several with chambers for three men, and diet for them all in those lodgings; save only when they were called to the archbishop's own table (when he dined, as the speech went abroad, out of his own private lodging three days weeklie; and then persons of the degree of knights and upwards came to him); fewel for their fier, and candle for their chambers; without any allowance for all this either from the queen or from themselves; saving at their deths he had from them some part of their libraries that thei had thar. Often had he others committed or commended unto him from the queen or privie council, to be entertained by him at his charge, as well of other nations as home subjects; namely, the L . . . as a prisoner, and after the L. H. Howard, brother to the duke of Norfolk. Those ever sat (but when thei wear with the archbishop himself) at the steward's table, who had provision of diett answerable to their callinge, and thei had also fewel to their chambers."

In 1571 the queen took an airing in St. George's Fields, previous to which she had an interview with the archbishop on Lambeth bridge. It appears he had in some degree, about this time,

municated by Mr. Buckmaster to Dr. Vyse, who directed every part to be properly replaced in the coffin. Mr. Buckmaster saw the bishop's head entire; and the gravedigger put his arm into the coffin, and said the legs and body were so. The remains of archbishop Cornwallis were afterwards deposited in an adjoining grave, which has since been properly covered over with an arch of brick.

fallen under her displeasure by speaking freely to her concerning his office. The archbishop relates this incident in a letter to lady Bacon—"I will not," writes he, "be abashed to say to my prince, that I think in conscience in answering to my charging. As this other day I was well chidden at my prince's hand; but with one ear I heard her hard words, and with the other, and in my conscience and heart I heard God. And yet, her highness being never so much incensed to be offended with me, the next day coming on Lambeth bridge into the fields, and I, according to my duty, meeting her on the bridge, she gave me her very good looks, and spake secretly in my ear, that she must needs continue mine authority before the people to the credit of my service. Whereat, divers of my *arches* then being with me, peradventure mervailed; where peradventure somebody would have looked over the shoulders, and silyly slipt away, to have abashed me before the world (A)."

Grindall soon fell under the queen's displeasure, and it does not appear that she ever honoured him with one visit.

Archbishop Whitgift was honoured with many royal visits both from Elizabeth and her successor James. The former is reported to have been entertained by him fifteen different times, and frequently staid for two or three days together. James visited him for the last time February 28, 1604. The prelate then lay on his death-bed. The king, from his sense of the great need

(A) Strype's *Life of Parker*, p. 258.

he should have of him at that particular juncture, told him, he would pray to God for his life; and that, if he could obtain it, he should think it one of the greatest temporal blessings that could be given him in this kingdom. The archbishop would have said something to the king, but his speech failed him; and though he made two or three attempts to write his mind to him, he could not; the pen falling from his hand through the prevalence of his disease, which was paralytic (A).

Anno 1694 (October 3), queen Mary honoured archbishop Tillotson with a visit, as appears from an entry in the churchwardens' accounts of five shillings, paid to the ringers on that occasion. This was only seven weeks before the archbishop's decease. In the preceding summer his grace had called an assembly of the bishops at his palace at Lambeth, where they agreed upon several important regulations which were at first designed to be enforced by their own authority; but upon more mature consideration it was judged requisite that they should appear under that of their majesties in the form of royal injunctions. The queen was at different times consulted by the archbishop concerning this business; and it is not unlikely to have been a subject of their conversation in her visit to Lambeth-house. These injunctions were issued in the king's name, February 15, 1694, and are published in Wilkins's Concil. vol. iv. p. 624, and also in Dr. Birch's Life of the archbishop.

(A) Strype's Life of Whitgift.



In the year 1697, Christopher Clarke, afterwards archdeacon of Norwich, and prebendary of the fifth stall in Ely cathedral, was ordained priest in Lambeth chapel; when the ceremony was honoured with the presence of the emperor Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, who happened to be then in England on his travels. The particulars may be found in Bentham's History of Ely.

In the riots of 1780, occasioned by the inadvertent zeal of a body of men calling themselves *The Protestant Association*, the palace of Lambeth narrowly escaped destruction. The first alarm was given on Tuesday, June 6, when a party to the number of five hundred or more, who had previously assembled in St. George's Fields, came to the palace with drums and fifes and colours flying, crying "No popery!" Finding the gates shut, after knocking several times without obtaining any answer, they hallooed out that they should return in the evening; and paraded round the palace all that day. Upon this alarm it was thought necessary to apply to the secretary at war for a party of soldiers for the security of the palace; accordingly a party of the guards to the amount of one hundred men, commanded by colonel Deacon, arrived about two o'clock that afternoon, when centinels were immediately placed upon the towers of the palace, and at every avenue thereof. The mob still paraded round the house, and continued so to do for several days, notwithstanding the number of the soldiers. In this alarming situation the late archbishop Cornwallis, with his lady and family, were with great difficulty prevailed upon to quit the

palace, whither they did not return till the disturbances were entirely ended. On the 7th of June this party quitted Lambeth at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the house was left without a single soldier till seven in the evening, when the battalion of the North Hants militia, under the command of sir Richard Worsley, arrived. These were ordered away the next day, and were succeeded by the whole of the Northamptonshire militia some weeks; and when they left the place, two companies of foot, under the command of captain Clements and captain Nash, did duty alternately till August 11, when the military quitted Lambeth. During this period there were sometimes two hundred, sometimes three hundred men, quartered in the palace. The officers were lodged in the best apartments, and entertained in the handsomest manner at the archbishop's expense, by the two chaplains, who did the honours of the house, and continued their constant residence during the whole of these troublesome times. As to the soldiers (who were relieved every other day), they attended chapel regularly morning and evening, and with their wives and children had their meals in the great hall, consisting of the best provisions of all kinds, with a sufficient quantity of ale delivered to them by their serjeants, corporals, &c. who when the men had finished, had a separate table allotted them at the upper end of the great hall. Such of them as were upon duty, had their allowance when they came off, and during the whole time were so well supplied with all kinds of provisions, that they always quitted their quarters

with great concern. They slept very comfortably in the stables, coach-houses, &c. and during their stay at Lambeth, from June 6 to August 11, not the least complaint could be made of irregular behaviour in any individual, through the great attention of the different officers who commanded them whilst they were here. The noblemen who were at Lambeth on this occasion were the earls of Sussex, Radnor, and Westmorland, and the viscounts Compton and Althorpe.

THE END.

~~~~~  
S. Gosnell, Printer,  
Little Queen Street.  
~~~~~













